(b) and (c) The Board of Directors of HFC considered the matter in their meeting held on 9.2.1992 and unanimously resolved that in view of the critical financial position of the . Company; attempt should be mad$_c$ io find alternative employment for the staff working in FP&ARD; failing alternative employment within six months, the employees may be retired/discharged/ retrenched in accordance with the rules. By that time, the C°mpany bad not been referred to the BIFR. However, no staff was retrenched. The matter was again considered by the Board in March, 1993, and the Board took note of the fact that the Company management had s;;nt $_a$ detailed note to the Government bringing out the difficultiees jn continuing with the FP&ARD without any grant from the Government/external funding agencies. The Board, however, directed that the management may continue using the existing staff of FP&ARD and Incur minimum possible expenditure •ill the decision of the Government was conveyed to the Company.

***Hate* of Natural Gas to Prodrce Urea**

2290. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of CHEMI CALS AND FERTILIZERS be> pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which natural gas is made available to fertilizer plants for preparing urea;

•*b)* th$_e$ cost of urea-production; and

(c) what is the conversion cost of urea in other countries of the world, and details of the cost of each component of urea separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (al At pesent. the price of natural gas supplied to ferlilizer plants at landfall point is Rs. 1750.00 per thousand cubic metres, excluding rovaltv. sales tax and transport charges. For gas supplied on HUT pipeline, trans-port charges *(S*> 'Rs-. 850.00 per thausand cubic metres are payable in eddition. The price of gas in the North East region is Rs. 1000/- per thousand cubic metres. A discount upto a maximum cf Rs. 400/- per thousand cubic metres is also available in the North East on a case-basis.

(b) The cost of production of urea by indigenous manufacturers varies from unit to unit depending upon the installed capacity, technology and feedstock used, as also the vintage of the unit. However, the current weighted average retention price (i.e. cost of production plus reasonable return on networth as determined by the Government for each unit) of urea is about Rs. 4900/- per tonne.

'c1 The details of cost of production of urea jn other countries is not available as the foreign suppliers do not normally divulge these facts.

Impact of Decentralisation of imports & Decontrol of Fertilizers on Fertilizer Industry

2291. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIH-LA; Will the Minister $_0$f CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

ta) whether Government have made any critical analysis of the impact on the production and consumption scenario of fertilizers and overall setback tr} the fertilizer industry with the hike in the prices followed by decentralisation of imports besides decontrol of phospha-tic and potassic fertilizers;

(bl if so, the details thereof; and

fc) what measures are contemptable "by Government to resolve the problems of the fertilizer industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTTLIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO); (a) to (c1 Decontrol of p^{r}ices of phosohatic and potassic fertilizers led to increase in their prices *ra the* open market, resulting in lower off-fake. Lower off-take, couped wjtTt

cheaper decanalised imports of DAP, created difficulties £or the indigenous manufacturers,

Some of the steps taken to cushion the impact of increase in prices of these fertilizers on farmers and to enable the , domestic manufacturers to reduce the . cost of production so as to compete with cheaper imports are as under:—

. u) Custom-; duty has been abolished on import of capital goods required for setting up new fertilizer plants and also for renovation/modernisation of the existing plants;

(ii) Customs duty has been abolished on import of phosphoric acid a raw material for manufactr^e of phosphatic fertilizers;

(iii) A scheme for refund of customs duty Paid on capital goods and 3 per cent concession in the interest on term loans, in respect of plants commissioned on or after 1.1.1991, has been sanctioned:

(iv) Railway freight has been reduced on movement of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and their raw materials; and

(v) The special concession of Rs. 1000/- FMT on DAP and proportionate concession on other complex fertilizers including SSP, has been restricted to indigenous production during the current year, on last year's pattern, to enable the industry to compete with cheaper imports, A concession of Rs. 1000.'- FMT is also being given on imported MOP.

Seminar on bulk drug Industry

2292. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR B1R-1.A; WiH the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be p's?.sed to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 324 given in the Rajya Sabha 0n the 28th July. 1994 and state:

(a) whether a semination "Bulk drug industry-Emerging Global challenges was held at new Delhi in the month *i» June;

ib) if so, the details of the participants in the seminar;

(c) the outcome of the discussions held in the seminar;

(d) whether Government wiU have any price check, on drugs in the policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND> FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO); (a) to (c) The Bulk Drug Manufacturers' Association organised a seminar on "Bulk drug Industiy-Emerging Global Challenges" on the 6th June, 94 at New Delhi which was. attended by the representatives of the drug industry. Representatives of the Government ere also invitee to the seminar. Various aspects elating to the future growth and development of the bulk drug industry were discussed in the Seminar,

\d) to (e) The modifications needei in the existing Drug Policy related to various aspects of pharmaceutical industry, including pricing aspect, form part of the Review of the Drug Policy, 1986.

आयातित उर्वरक की तुलना में देश में उत्पादित उर्वरक की लागत

2295 श्री कनक मोहन सिंह सिंह मंगरोला : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में उर्वरक के कुल उत्पादन और खपत का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरक का कितना आयात किया गया और इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आयातित उर्वरक के दामों की तुलना में देश में उत्पादित उर्वरक काफी मंहगा पड़ता है ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार लागत के इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एबुआर्दो फेलेरियो) : (क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों के राज्य-वार उत्पादन और खपत संलग्न विवरण–I में दिए गए हैं । **(मेज पर रखिए)**

(ख) वर्ष 1992–93 और 1993–94 के दौरान आयातित उर्वरकों की मात्रा और सरकारी खाते में उर्वरक आयात पर विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय संलग्न विवरण–II में दिए गए हैं। **(मेज पर रखिए)**

(ग) से (ङ) देश में यूरिया की भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत इस समय आयातित यूरिया की अवतरण लागत की तुलना में कम है। फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के मामले में आयातित कच्चे माल पर अत्याधिक निर्भरता, जिनके मूल्य तैयार उत्पादों के मूल्यों के साथ घटते बढ़ते नहीं , भारत में दीर्घावधिक ऋणों पर उच्च ब्याज दरों आदि के कारण स्वदेशी उत्पादन लागत उच्चतर है । फास्फेटिक और कम्प्लेक्स श्रेणी के उर्वरकों की उत्पादन लागत को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं :–

(i) फास्फेरिक एसिड (फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के लिए कच्चा माल) और नये उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने तथा वर्तमान संयंत्रों के नवीकरण आधुनिकीकरण के लिए अपेक्षित पूंजीगत मालों के आयात पर सीमा शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया गया है;

(ii) 1–1–1991 अथवा उसके बाद आरम्भण किए गए संयंत्रों के सम्बन्ध में पूंजीगत माल पर दी गयी सीमा शुल्क की वापसी तथा आवधिक ऋणों पर ब्याज में 3% की रियायत की स्वीकृति के लिए एक योजना मंजूर की गई है;

(iii) फास्फेटिक और पोटाशिक उर्वरकों और उनके कच्चे मालों के संचलन पर रेलवे भाड़े में कमी की गयी है; और

(iv) स्वदेशी डाई अमोनियम फास्फेट की बिक्री पर 1000/– रु० प्रति टन की विशेष रियायत और अन्य कम्प्लेक्स उर्वरकों और सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट पर आनुपातिक रियायत प्रदान की गई है।

विवरण–1

(000 टन)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	उर्वरक उत्पादन (एन+पी) 1992–93	उर्वरक उत्पादन (एन+पी) 1993–94	उर्वरक खपत (एन+पी+के) 1992–93	उर्वरक खपत (एन+पी+के) 1993–94
	दक्षिणी क्षेत्र :				
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	645.6	693.3	1514.1	1601.9
2.	कर्नाटक	154.1	131.1	780.2	800.8
3.	केरल	381.5	378.0	203.0	192.5
4.	पाण्डीचेरी	0.0	0.0	16.5	18.5
5.	तमिलनाडु	971.2	702.3	799.5	873.5
6.	अण्डमान और निकोबार	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9
	योग :	2152.4	1901.7	3313.9	3488.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
	पश्चिमी क्षेत्र :				
7	गुजरात	2411.9	2345.6	716.6	691.8
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	437.7	446.6	793.0	757.6
9.	महाराष्ट्र	1121.3	1038.2	1132.0	1242.0
10.	राजस्थान	204.7	276.7	490.5	526.1
11.	गोवा	330.2	265.3	6.9	5.8
12.	दमन और दीव	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
13.	दादर और नागर हवेली	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2–
	योग :	4505.8	4372.4	3140.5	3224.7–
	उत्तरी क्षेत्र :				
14.	हरियाणा	217.4	252.8	608.6	715.4
15.	पंजाब	493.7	505.9	1199.4	1251.2
16.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1405.6	1324.2	2179.7	2376.4
17.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.0	0.0	30.6	28.3
18.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.0	0.0	44.4	60.2
19.	दिल्ली	0.0	0.0	12.4	16.0
20.	चण्डीगढ़	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
	योग :	2116.7	2082.9	4075.7	4447.7
	पूर्वी क्षेत्र :				
21.	बिहार	222.9	149.9	595.8	594.4
22.	उड़ीसा	436.1	365.7	203.0	223.9
23.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	165.7	86.6	731.3	743.0
	योग :	824.7	602.2	1530.0	1561.4
	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र :				
24.	आसाम	137.0	87.5	26.5	29.5
25.	त्रिपुरा	0.0	0.0	8.9	10.0
26.	मणिपुर	0.0	0.0	9.2	9.6
27.	मेघालय	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.4
28.	नागालैण्ड	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1

29. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
30. सिक्किम	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
31. मिजोरम	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
32. टी. बोर्ड (एन.ई.)	0.0	0.0	43.4	54.5
जोड़ :	137.0	87.5	94.6	110.8
अखिल भारत	9736.6	9046.7	12154.5	12832.7

विवरण–II

वर्ष	उर्वरक आयात (नाइट्रस न्यूट्रिएन्ट)		सरकारी खाते में उर्वरक आयात		सरकारी खाते के आयातों पर लागत एवं भाड़ा मूल्य (मिलियन अमरीकी डालर)	
	एन पी के		एन पी के			
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
1992-93	11.56	7.38	10.82	11.37	6.89	10.82	713
1993-94	15.88	7.22	8.57	13.06	7.22	4.31	358

Effect of new drag policy and trips agreement 0l* drug prices

2294. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:
SHRI RAJNI RAN UN SAHU:

WiH the Minister of *CHEMICALS* AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer io the answer to Unstarred Question 5 F1 J given in the Rajya Sabha on St! i May, 1994 and state;

(a) whether it is a fact t*[131]- Prices of all t*ie drugs introduced after March, 1990 would shoot up following the an nouncement of new drung policy;

(b) whether tie existing drugs pro duced ici the country would be price contro kd and new drugs introduced after March, 1990 and following TRIPS agreement would be outside price cont rol, if so, whether the Ministry has studied the effect of such decision on the domestic production and local industry; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The various issues related to prices of drugs and how fo keep the prices of important drugs at reasonable levels form a part of the Review of the Drug Policy^ which is at an advanced stage. After finalis ing (he modifications needed in the existing provisions relating to various aspects of the pharmaceutical industry, an announcement of the modifica'"ons in the existing Drug Policy would be made.

Reduction ot Customs Duty on Drugs, Intermediates and Formutations

2295. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of CNEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3877 given K the Rajya Sabha on 21.4.94 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the 1994-95 budget,, customs duty on bulk drugs, intermediates and formulations was re luced;

(b) What are the names of the bulk drugs md formulations where the benefits of customs duty reduction have been passed on to the consumer and what were their prices before the duty reduction;

(c) whether it is a fact that major beneficiaries of duty reduction were-non-scheduled drugs and in none of the cases prices have been reduced; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that all the duty reduction have benefited the producers at the cost of consumers, if so, the steps taken by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAILS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to fd) The details willl] be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in air Traffic in Metropolitan Citices

2296. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: WiU the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how far the increasing traffic jn air is fraught with the possibility of aid air collisions particularly in me ro politan cities;

fb) whether, to obiate the afo:.-'aid situation, the Director General ff Civil Aviation (DGCA) has recently issued directions that all the private aii- taxi operators should stagger their private schedule, and if so. what a ro (he details in this regard, and

(c) how far the afr taxi operators have complied with the directions issued by the DGCA?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION, AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Standard separation between aircraft flying on any rouse is maintained in accordance with the provisions laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation to obviate the possibility of midair collisions.

(b) and (c) Initial scrutiny of applications for grant of scheduled Aii Trans-port Operators permit has revealed that the schedules filed by the intending operators are likely to cause congestion at certain airports during certain hours. These issues were discussed with the intending operators in a meeting taken by DGA and the concerned operators have been advised to recast their schedules No revised proposal on schedules lias been received so fa .

Foreign tourists

2297. SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI; Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(al what was the number <;! tourists who visited Shimla, Kashmir, Darjeeling and Gangtok during the last three years;

(b) what was the number of foreign tourists who visited the country during this period; and

te) what was the amount of money approximately earned from foreign tourists during this period?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD); (a) The number of foreign tourists who visited Shimla, Kashmir, Darjeeling and Gangtok during last three years were as follows:—

Tourist Places	1991	1992	1993
Shimla	3,588	2,673	2,746
Kashmir	4,887	9,149	8,026
Darjeeling	16,030	18,619	19,631
Gangtok	6,187	6,763	7,132

(b) The number of foreign tourists who visited the country during last three years were; —

1991	16,77,508
1992	13,67,651
1993	17,64,830

(c) The estimated foreign exchange earnings from tourism during last three years were:—

Year	Rs. crores
1991-92	3318.6
1992-93	3989.5
1993-94	4572.7

पर्यटन - उद्योग को घाटा

2293. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :**
श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :

क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटन उद्योग को नुकसान हो रहा है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और 1991-92, 1992-93 और 1993-94 वर्षों के दौरान कितना नुकसान हुआ और क्या वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान भी पर्यटन उद्योग को हानि होने की संभावना है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या कितनी है और वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान अनुमानतः कितने विदेशी पर्यटकों के भारत आने की संभावना है; और

(ग) विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये जाने वाले कारगर कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) चूंकि अधिकतर पर्यटन स्थापनायें गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं, इसलिये समग्रतः पर्यटन उद्योगों की हानियों और लाभों की राशियां बताना कठिन है क्योंकि उनके वित्तीय निष्पादन के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत आये विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या और वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान आगमन के अनुमानित आंकड़े निम्नानुसार हैं:—

वर्ष	पर्यटक आगमन
1991-92	17,81,892
1992-93	10,20,239
1993-94	18,71,251
1994-95	22,00,000

(ग) देश में और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकृष्ट करने के लिये उठाये गये कदमों में सम्मिलित हैं–विदेशों में प्रचार और संवर्धन को सुदृढ़ करना और आधार भूत सुविधाओं में सुधार करना ।

Special tourism areas in States

2299. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE- WiU the Ministaer of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the areas notified under the Special Tourism Areas in Kerala, Tamilnadu and other States of the country;

(b) what compensation the displaced people were paid and how many persons have been displaced in the areas notified as STA's;

(c) what was the land use pattern of the areas brought under the STA;

(d) who has been authorised to survey these STA's and how many are foreign consultants and how many are Indians^

(e) whether it is a fact that Government are making a plan to invest Rs. 39,000 crores in tourism development; if so, what is the share of the States and the private sector; and

(f) what is the status of the National Action Plan of 1992?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD); (a) Tha Central Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government and Union Territories identified the following places as Special Tourism Vreas:

J. Bekal Beach in Kerala

2. Muttukadu-Mamllapuram in Tamil Nadu

3. Sindhudttrg in Maharashtra

4. Purl-Konark in Orissa

5. Diu in Union Territory of Daman and Diu

The Kerala Government has notified 400 acres for acquisition under Land Acquisition Act in the Bekal areas and the Maharashtra Government ha.« notified Al .65 Heetares for acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act for the bench areas at Mithbav.

(b) In the Mithbav area, the acquisition cost is Rs. 39.50 lakhs. No person has been displaced so far due Io land acquisition.

(e) In Kerala come coconut growing and harren land and in Maharashtra sandy and uncultivable land arc io be acquired

(d) The State Government of 'Kerala have commissioned M/s M.N. Salim Associates from Calicut in association with ;wo foreign consultants, one from Philippines and the other from Australia to survey the Bekal Special Tourism Area. In Maharashtra for Sindhudurg area M|s. Tata Consultancy Services has been commissioned to prepare the concept plan.

(e) In pursuance of the National Action Plan for Tourism, and assesment of investment requirements for integrated development of tourism was prepared by the Department of Tourism to attract five million tourist arrivals. The investments required to be made by the Government, public sector and private sector are Rs 13,540 crores, Rs. 11,600 crores and Rs. 13,860 crores -sespec-tivejy.

(f) The National Action Plan stipulated the priorities of the Central Government in the development of tourism and a strategy for its development. The tourist traffic showed an upward trend and the year 1.993-94 ended up with a positive growth rate of 2.8 per cent over the nrevious year and the foreign exchange earnings from tourism recorded anrireciabte increase in rupee terms of 20.2 per cent during 1992-93 and 14.6 per cent during 1993-94.

***Development ot* Araku valley in Andhra Pradesh for tourism**

2300, SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO. Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the tourism potential of Araku Valley in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details (hereof;

(.c) whether it is a fact that the Araku Valley could be developed as the premier hill station in Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to assist in development of infrastructure in Araku Valley for tourism?

THt: MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD); (a) to (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh conducted a survey of tourist places in the 5tate including Araku Valley in the year 1990. The development of Borr Lime Stone caves near Araku Valley and creation of trekking facilities are t".; recommendations contained in the succey report, No such survey has, however, been conducted by the Central Government.

(d) Central financial assistance for the development of tourism infrastructure is provided on the basis of specific project proposals received from the State Government and availability of resources. A sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs was thus sanctioned during 1990-91 for flood lighting of Borra caves and Rs, 10.54 lakhs was sanctioned during 1992-93 for the purchase of trekking equipments

Conversion of Gaya Aerodrome Into International Airport

2301, SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
SHRI MOHAMMED AFZAL alias MEEM AFZAL:

WiU- the Minister of CIVIL AVIA TION AND TOURISM be pleased Io state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gaya and Bodh Gaya in Bihar are major centres of pilgrimage;

(b) whether Bodh Gaya has the potential to attract Buddhists from al! over the world;

(c) if so, whether Government intend to convert Gaya aerodrome into an international airport and develop a tourist infrastructure in the area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD); (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal t» convert Gaya airport into an internatio nal airport. Department of Tourism have sanctioned various schemes since 1990-91 at a cost of Rs. 50.05 lacs fof development of tourist facilities in Gaya and Bodh Gaya, and Bodh Gaya.

इंडियन एयरलाइंस की विमानों में शराब परोसे जाने पर प्रतिबंध

2302. श्री सोमपाल :
श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल
श्री शारदा महन्ती :

क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को विभिन्न नगरों और संस्थाओं से इंडियन एयरलाइंस की घरेलू उड़ानों में शराब न परोसे जाने के संबंध में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुये हैं ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स अन्तर्देशीय उड़ानों पर ज़रा भी परोसे जाने के हाल के प्रतिबंध से भी पहले ज़रा भी नहीं परोसती थी।

Disinestment by AI

:.-03. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Wi!! the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state;

(a) whether Air India propose to go in or "disinvestment" to raise money iron private investors to launch its modernisation programme which includes l»e acquisition of new generation aircrafts; and

"l') if so. what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER QF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GMULAM NABI AZAD); (a) At present there is no proposal for dis-invetment of Government shares in Air India.

Cb) Does not arise.

Setting K,p rf Aircraft Heavy Engineering and .Maintenance Unit at Ahmedabad

2304. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

iii) whether an Aircraft Heavy Engineering and Maintenance Unit is proposed to be set up in Ahmedabad by Damania Airways Limited;

jjj) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be become operational?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Approval of Director General of Civil Aviation D.G.C.A.) is necessary for establishing such a unit. No proposal has yet been submitted by M/s Damania Airways io DGCA in this regard.

Warning to the KLM (Dutch) Airlines

2305. SHRI SANJAY DAI MIA: WiU the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased Io -late:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued a warning to the KUM. (Dutch) Airlines that its landing lights at Bombay >will be cancelled for foiling .0 bring m more tourists;

(b) whether on the reciprocal basis Air India also flies to Amstedaras and

(c) if not, what arc the reasons there-for?

THE MINISTER OF OV1! - AVIA-TION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Si:.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Air India does not operote to Amsterdam as the operation is not considered commercially viable at present.

Misuse of trolleys meant for passengers at IGIA

2306. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

WiU the Minister Of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trolleys meant for passengers at the Indira Gandhi International Airports in the Capital are being misused by the residents of the illegal hutments in the nighbourhood and also for smuggling goods, as reported in the Times of India of June 30, 1994;

(b) if so, what are the detail* ->. this regard;

(c) whether there is any illegal nexus between some employees of the Airport and the encroachers, and if not, how

folleys are being smuggled out from the high security z^ne of the Airport;

(il) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter; if so, with what results; and

(e) what steps have been taken Io put an end to this misuse and to punish the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) has awarded a contract for retrieval and maintenance, of passengsr trolleys at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi. The contractor is responsible for safe custody, and ready, availability of trolleys. However, there have been reports of misuse of trolleys by residents of neighbourhood localities because passenger^ after use leave them at all over places within the airport vicinity and the car park areas. The contractor has been advised to exercise effective control to avoid misuse ot trolleys. He has since deployed adidtional manpower for His purpose.

lutroduction of convenient flight timings By IA

2307. SHRI SURESH KALMADl: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(aj whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines propose to introduce convenient flight timings and additional capacity on several high density and tourist routes; and

<b) if so, what are the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI *AZAD);* (a) and (b) Presently, most of the Indian Airlines services operating on high density trunk routes ar© scheduled with a view to providing maximum convenience to the passengers travelling on these routes. Since the capacity presently provided on the high densily and tourist routes *ti-* sufficient a> meet the present passenger demand, Indian Airlines is not planning to augment capacity on these routes.

Decline in global tourists

2308. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM he pleased to state:

(a) whether it i_s a fact that India's share in global tourist arrivals came down from 0.40 per cent in 1988 to 0.35 per cent in 1993 and in regional arrivals from 55.2 per cent to 52 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that percentage of foreign exchange receipts from global tourism came down from 0.75 per cent to 0.43 per cent and from regional tourism from 77.76 per cent to 70 per cent during the period;

(c) whether Government have identified the causes of the decline;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(e) whether any action plan has been drawn to check the declining trend and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) by when it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The percentage share of India in th_e global tourism receipts declined from 0.72 per cent to 0.46 per cent and the same in the regional tourism receipts declined from 74.0 per cent to 70.0 per cent during the period from 1988 to 1993.

(c) and (d) The reasons for decline in tourist traffic during 1993 include law and problems in some parts of the coon-try, airlines slices, recessionary conditions in some of the tourist generating countries etc.

(e) and(f) An action plan including reassurance campaigns in toe overseas

markets, visits of promotional delegations to tourist generating countries, invitation of media and trade representatives to India etc. was launched and a turn around in tourist arrivals *was* achieved.

निजी विमान कम्पनियों की ओर बकाया देय–राशि

2309. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :** क्या **नागर विमानन और पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निजी विमान कम्पनियों द्वारा सरकार, अन्तरर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण और राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण को देय प्रभारों/करों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक कम्पनी द्वारा वर्ष 1990 से उपरोक्त प्रभारों/करों के रूप में अदा की गई राशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1994 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रत्येक विमान कम्पनी की ओर उपर्युक्त करों की बकाया राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उक्त बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं/उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Air Transport Facilities to industrial Towns

2310. SHIR! SATISH PRADHAN: WiU the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have pro posals to provide Air Transport Facilities to industrial developing towns, in view of large number of Multinalinal Companies having agreed to set up thier units;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the States have committed to provide such infrastructural facilities to new entrepreneurs: and

(c) whether Government will consider to provide air services linliok major international Airports with such industrial towns?

THE MINISTER OF OIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM. (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Operation of air services between different stations is decided by the respective air operators keeping in view tho availability of infra-structural facilities, operating crew, aircraft, traffic potential, commercial viability of operations etc At present Indian Airlines operates to 53 stations in India which include developing industrial towns. Most of these stations are directly connected to international airports in India.

Cancellation of Flights of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot from Jabalpur

2311. SHRI AJIT P. K. IOGI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATON AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines and Vayudoot have cancelled their flights from Jabalpur;

fb) if >.o. the reasons hterefor;

(c) by when these flights would be reintroduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM, (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Runway of Jabalpur Aerodrome is not big enough to accept any Indian Airlines aircraft-Due to commercial and operational reasons. Vayudoot discontinued its operation to Jabalpur. There is no immediate possibility of reintroduction of flights to Jabalpur. since tho above reason* still exist.

साहसिक पर्यटन

2312. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह :** क्या **नागर विमानन और पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आज "साहसिक पर्यटन" भारतीय और विदेशी पर्यटकों में लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या देश भर में इस प्रकार का कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है कि किन-किन प्रांतों में और किस प्रकार से "साहसिक पर्यटन" को विकसित किया जाय ताकि साहसिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित किया जा सके ?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार साहसिक पर्यटन से संबंधित स्कीमों का अधिनिर्धारण करती है जिनके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार वित्तीय सहायता मुहैया कराती है। यात्रा प्रचालकों ने भी पर्यटकों की मांग के अनुसार, साहसिक पर्यटन कार्यकलापों का विकास किया है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, पर्यटन विभाग ने भारत में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को साहसिक पर्यटन के विकास के लिये निम्नलिखित राशियां अवमुक्त की हैं:—

(रु० लाखों में)

1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
336–37	270.00	279.97

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वायुदूत-उड़ानों का प्रचालन

2313. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह** : क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में वायुदूत की उड़ानें पुनः आरम्भ कर दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये उड़ानें कौन-कौन से स्थानों के लिए आरम्भ की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की भांति हिमाचल प्रदेश से विभिन्न स्थानों के लिए भी उड़ानें की तरह हो वायुदूत की उड़ानें पुनः प्रारम्भ की जायेंगी, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस समय निम्नलिखित 13 स्टेशन वायुदूत की सेवा से जुड़े हुए हैं:—

1. कलकत्ता 2. कूचबिहार 3. बागडोगरा 4. अगरतल्ला 5. शिलांग 6. एन्जवाल 7. गुवाहटी 8. सिलचर 9. दीमापुर 10. लीला-बाड़ी 11. डिब्रूगढ़ 12. तजूक 13 जरों।

(ग) और (घ) वित्तीय कठिनाइयों और विमान क्षमता की कमी के कारण बहुत सार स्टेशनों की सेवाएं धीरे-धीरे बन्द कर दी गई हैं। वायुदूत की हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में सेवाएं पुनः शुरू करने की कोई तत्काल योजना नहीं है।

सिक्किम में हवाई-पट्टी का निर्माण

2314. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह** :

क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय राष्ट्रीय विमान-पत्तन प्राधिकरण ने सिक्किम में हवाई-पट्टी बनाने के लिए दो तीन वर्ष पूर्व राज्य-वार सरकार के आग्रह पर कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और क्या सरकार इस रमणीक राज्य में एक हवाई पट्टी बनाने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण की सिक्किम में हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण की इस समय कोई योजना नहीं है।

होटल प्रबंध संस्थान, भोपाल द्वारा दिये गये विज्ञापन

2315. **श्रीमती आनन्दीबेन भेठाभाई पटेल** : क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1992 के दौरान तथा 31 मई, 1994 तक की अवधि के दौरान होटल प्रबन्ध संस्थान, भोपाल द्वारा विभिन्न पदों के लिए किन-किन स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में कितने-कितने विज्ञापन दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) उक्त विभिन्न पदों में से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कितने पद आरक्षित थे; और

(ग) उनमें से वस्तुत: अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को कितने पद दिए गए हैं ?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) से (ग) 1992 से लेकर मई, 1994 की अवधि के दौरान होटल प्रबन्ध संस्थान, भोपाल ने विभागाध्यक्ष के दो पदों के लिए 28-4-93 तथा 28-4-94 को विज्ञापन जारी किए थे। संस्थान द्वारा विज्ञापित विभागाध्यक्ष के दो पदों में से एक पद अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित था। विभागाध्यक्ष का आरक्षित पद योग्य अभ्यार्थियों के नहीं मिलने के कारण, अब तक भरा नहीं गया है। 28-4-93 को जारी प्रथम विज्ञापन, इम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज. हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज, नई दिल्ली, द टाइम्ज आफ इंडिया, बम्बई तथा रोजगार निर्माण भोपाल (हिन्दी संस्करण), में दिया गया था। दूसरा विज्ञापन 28-4-94 को इम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज, नई दिल्ली, में जारी किया गया था जिसमें विभागाध्यक्ष का एक पद अनन्यत: अनसूचित जातियों के लिए, आरक्षित किया गया था ।

Contraction of new airports in Gujarat

2316. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABBA1 PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Central Government to construct new airports in the States;

(b) if so, the detaUs thereof and the names of the. places finally selected for this purpose; and

(c) the action taken in this matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No specific proposal for construction of new airport? in Gujarat has been received from !!ie Government of Gujarat.

Natnre tourism io Gujarat 2nd Maharashtra

2317. SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA AB HINANDAN IAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying adequate attention towards nature tourism in Gujarat and Maharashtra;

b) if so, whether the piaces that have I.. :i identified by Government for the purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that accommo dation also exists at nature tourism spots;.

(d) whether Government have allocated special funds for the purpose in the current financial years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures contemplated by Government for providing accommodation facilities at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Development of Tourism infrastructure is primairly

the responsibility of the State Government. For developing tourism activities in natural surroundings, Govt provides funds ft* schemes such *as* mountaineering, trekking, camping, water sports, cycling, aero-sports, wild-life etc. During Jhe last three years following amount have been released to State Goverments of Gujarat and Maharashtra, towards the deelopmem of these activities;

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Gujarat	12.00	8.00	12.48
Maharashtra	54.91	69.34	91.15

Order to debar travel agents from operating without proper licence

2318. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA; WiU the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether il is a fact that the National Capital Territory Government ot Delhi have issued a recent order which debars any travel agent from operating without obtaining a proper licence from its own department even if they are registered with the Union Ministry of Tourism;

(b) if so, what adverse effect this working is likely to have on the foreign exchange earnings and development of tourism industry; and

(c) what steps are being taken to solve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Govt, of NCT of Delhi has drawn the attention of all Tour operators/Travel Agents/Excursion Agents operating in Delhi to obtain a licence under the provisions of Delhi Motor Vehicle Act & Rules framed thereunder.

(b) and (c) Attention of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been drawn to the Notification dated 10th August, 1993 issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Surface Transport regarding Motor Vehicles (All India Permit for Tourist Transport Operators) Rules 1993 which states that Authorisation Certificates shall be issue J by the concerned Stale Transport Authority only to the Tourist Transport Operators recognised bv Department of Tourism, Government of India. 1'he Central Ministry cf Surface Transport have agreed to include Travel Agents and Tour Operators recognised by Department of Tourism in the definition cf 'Tourist Transport Operators'. la view of -his position, the Govt, of NCT of Delhi has been advised that licencing by them may not be necessary under Delhi Motor Vehicles Act.

Private Airlines to operate at Al Destinations

2319. SHRI S. MADHAVAN: WiU the Minister cf CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be please* to state:

(a) what are the destinations for which Air India has the traffic rights but does not fly;

(b) what are the steps taken to operate Air India flights to these destinations; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to allow the private airlines to fly to these destinations?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM! NABI AZAD): (a) The countries *»? which Air India has traffic rights but!

does not operate are given in the enclosed Statement. *(See* below).

(b) Air India has not execised the traffic rights to these countries dut to commercial and operational reasons.

(c1 No, Sir.

Statement

Countries w»ere*?Ur India ana Staving Traffic rights *but* are not Operating

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Bangladesh
4 Belgium
5. Bhutan
6. Bulgaria
7. Burma (Myanma;)
8. China
9. Czechoslovakia
10. ERV,U
11. Ethiopia
12. Fiji
13. Finland
14. Ghana
15. Hungary
16. Iran
17. Iraq 1S.

Ireland

19. Israel
20. Jordan
ll Kazakhstan
22. Lebanon

?. 3.Lesotho

24. Nepal
25. Netherland
26 Nigeria
27. Philippines
28. Poland
29. Romania
30. Seychelles 3L

South Korea

32. Spain
33. Sri'Lanka
34. Syria 35.

Tjjikistan

36. Turkey
37. Turkmenistan
38. Ukraine
39. Uzbekistan
40. Vietnam
41. Yemen (North)
42. Yemen (South)
43. Yugoslavia ,
44. Zimbabwe

Harassment of psissengeis at Airports

2320. SHRI S. MADHAVAN: WiU the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the harassment of the passengers at the hands of the security staff at. the air ports;

(b) whether Government have since taken any steps to create an Aviation Security Force separately with well-trained officers equipped with sophisticated electronic equipments for pre-embarkation security checks: and

fc) if so, what are the details thereof?

Till: MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As and when any specific complaint of harassment is received, the same is enquired into and appropriate action taken,

(b) and (c) Separate Aviation Security Force has no) yet been created. However, training in behavioural aspects is imparted to police personnel performing aviation security duties from rime to time.

Tuticorin Airport in Tamil Nadu

2321. SHRI S. MADHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state-fa) when the Airport at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu was opened;.

(b) what was the amount spent on this Airport;

(c) how many flights are going to 'his Airport;

(d) whether the flights have been suspended for the past many months; and if so, what are the reasons therefor: and

(e) what are the plans to use this Airport in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Tuticorin airport *in.* Tamil Nadu [was] constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.66 crores and commissioned on *30-4*92.*

(c) and (d) Due to operational and commercial reasons, Vayudoot had to discontinue its operations in Tune, 1993.

(e) This airport is fit for operstions and airlines on their commercial and c»perational consideration can operate to from this airport

Misbehaviour with Air Hostesses *ai* Air India/Indian Airlines

2.322. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN.

WiU the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any complaints against certain VIPs who were found drunk, for their alleged misbehaviour with air hostesses of Air India|Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, what are the facts of incidents relating to each case;

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take against them; and

(d) how Government propose to dafe-guard the honour and dignity of the Air hostesses who have *ta* perform their duties in hazardoua circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL. AVIA TION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHU LAM NABI AZAD): (a) While no such incident of misbehaviour on the Sights of Air India has been reported recently, two such incidents of misbenaviour by passengers on Indian Airlines flights have been reported during the last three months.

'(b) The details are as under :

(i) On flight IC 468 between Goa and Delhi on 30-5-1994, two passengers behaved in an indecent manner with the airhostesses on duty.

(ii) On flight IC 183 Bombay — Delhi on 9-7-1994, a drunken passenger passed remarks on the air.hostess and created disorderly scene during the dinner services on board.

(c) DGC has issued order so the! effect that no operator, operating domestic air transport service in India shall serve any alcoholic drink on board and that no passsneger shall constants any alcoholic drink while on board.

(d) It is expected that, with the enfor-cement of the orders mentioned above, Incidents of drunkeness|mis!>erhavioUT under the influence of alcohol wiU not occur.

Adevertisementi by Pakistan Airlines

2323. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased io state:

(a) whether it is a fact thai Pakistan Airlines ha$_s$ put up plenty of advertise ments on the road going towards the IGI Airport; and

(b) if so, the detaUs thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIA TION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHU LAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Inter national Airports Authority of India (IAAI) has a policy to award main tenance contracts for the beautificaiton and landscaping of airports to th*

industrial houses. Under the terms of contract these houses are allowed to display small advertisements. The contract ot landscaping at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) was awarded to a concern who has in turn' picked up -Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) as their client. This contract of PIA is expiring on 30-1-95.

Recovery of toe Outstanding Bills of Ashoka Hotel, New DelhI

2324. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outstand bills to be recovered from various clients of the Asii«ka Hotel, New Delhi; as at the end of the financial year ending March 31. 1994; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in recovering the amounts and what steps are being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The total outstanding of sundry debtors of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi as on 31 March, 1994 amounted to Rs. 635.42 lacs. Category-wise details are given as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	Outstanding Amount
Government	246.78
Travel Agent	130.20
Private	171.19
Card Holders	9.03
Lincensees	42.70
Other (Guest Ledger)	35.52
TOTAL	635.42

(b) The delay in recoveries has been caused mainly by non adherence of credit period by the parties and disputes over billing amount|number of guests etc. The realisation of the outstanding amounts is a continuous process which includes periodic review, regular follow-up by way of reminders, personal contacts and legal action wherever necessary etc.

Amendment Io IAAI Ground Handling Act

2325. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK; Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 373 given' in the Rajya Sabha on the 2StSi July, 1994 and state whether IAAI Ground Handling Act, 1934 *is* being amended, if so, tHe reasons therefor and the details of the amendments to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) have submitted a proposal to the Ministry to restructure the entire IAAI (General Management, Entry for Ground Handling of Air Transport Services) Regulations, 1984. The proposal is under examination of the Ministry.

Routes of Air India

2326. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAM-BHAJIRAO SHINDE:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact 'hat Air India is not operating on all routes fci which it has got traffic rights;

(b) if so the details tnereof;

(c) whether Government tiave any proposal to hand over such rights to Indian Airlines;

(d1 if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Countries where Air India have traffic rights to operate and are not at present operating are indicated at the enclosed statement. *(See* below).

(c) to (e) Indian Airlines can operate to foreign Countries only if they are designated as an Indian carrier in the relevant bilateral air services agreement. Wherever such designation is available, Air India and Indian Airlines are coordinating with each other to ensure optimum utilization of their capacity. Indian Airlines are already operation their services to Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka which are not presently airlinked by Air India in spite of having traffic rights. However, efforts are also made to designate Indian Airlines to more cout-tries subject to operational constraints of their aircraft.

Statement

Countries where Air India are having Traffic rights but are not Operating

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Bangladesh
4. Beigium
5. Bhutan
6. Bulgaria
7. Burma (Myanrnar^
8. China
9. Chechoslovakia
10. id&ypt
11. Ethopia
12. Fiji
13. Finland
14. Ghana
15. Hungary
16. Iran
17. Iraq
18. Ireland
19. Israel
20. Jordan
21. Kazakhtan
22. Lebanon
23. Lesotho
24. Nepal
25. Netherland
26. Nigeria
27. Philippines
28. Poland
29. Romania
30. Seychelles
31. South Korea
32. Spain
33. Sri Lanka
34. Syria
35. Tajikistan
36. Turkey
37. Turkmenistan
38. Ukraine
39. Uzbekistan
40. Vietnam
41. Yemen (North)
42. Yemen (South)
43. Yugoslavia
44. Zimbabwe

Catering in Air India

2327. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India plans to restructure catering services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF _CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM "(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Improvement of catering service is an ongoing process and the following changes have already been introduced on Air India flignts:—

(I) Welcome drink of fresh fruit in first class (for passengers boarding the! flight at Bombay).

(ii) Chocolates in presentation box first and executive class passengers.

(iU) Indian Mithai after meals in fiist class.

(iv) 'Sake' served for Japanese pssen-jjers, on the India — Japan sector.

To improve the catering on board further, menu compositions are being worked out in consultation with renowned Chefs.

विभिन्न विमान कंपनियों के कारगो विमान

2328. श्री गोविन्दराव आदिक : क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एयर इंडिया, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स तथा अन्य किसी निजी विमान कम्पनियों के पास कोई कारगो विमान नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे भारतीय निर्यातकों को या तो विदेशी कम्पनियों पर निर्भर होना पड़ता है अथवा समुद्री मार्ग का सहारा लेना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भविष्य में कारगो विमान सेवा शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) से (ङ) एयर इंडिया, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर टैक्सी प्रचालक कोई कारगो विमान नहीं लेते । तथापि एयर इंडिया ने दो कारगो विमान एक-आई.एल.-76एफ. तथा एक डी.सी.-8/73 एफ. पट्टे पर लिए हैं। और भारत/यू.एस.ए./भारत तथा भारत यूरोप सैक्टरों पर नियमित मालवाही सेवायें प्रचालित करता है । सीमित कारगो क्षमता एयर इंडिया की अनुसूचित यात्री सेवाओं पर विभिन्न गंतव्य स्थानों के लिए भी प्रदान की जाती हैं । कारगो के लिए भारतीय विदेशी एयरलाइनों द्वारा मुक्त गगन नीति के तहत पर्याप्त कारगो क्षमता भी प्रदान की जा रही है । इस लिए सरकार द्वारा किसी भी नई कारगो सेवा को आरम्भ करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Demand for Air route from Darjeeling

2329. SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI: Wia the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to stats:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has asked the Central Government for permission for opening up air route for a small aircraft upto Darjeeling; and

(b) if so, the deiails thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No such request has been received by D.G.C.A. who i_s the competent authority? to issue such approval.

Development of Tourism in West Bengal

2330. SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI Will he Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes submitted by West Bengal to the Central Government for the development of tourism in the State during the last three years;

(b) what are the scheme approved by tho Central Government; and

(c) what amount of funds was released for the execution of such scheme during (he period?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIA TION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHU LAM NABI AZAD); (a) to (c) A Statement showing (he schemes submited by the Government of West Bengal which were approved and sanctioned in the last three years for the develop ment of tourism in the State, alongwith funds released for each schemes Ii appended.

Statement

Projects/Schemes sanctioned during 1991 -92

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the project/scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
	West Bengal :		
1.	Wayside facility at Damkhali	14.42	7.00
2.	Tourist Lodge at Shankarpur	40.13	20.00
3.	Wayside at Burdhwan	13.71	7.00
4.	Tourist Lodge at Chalsa	22.50	11.00
5.	Tourist Lodge at Bankura	29.90	10.00
6.	Tents for Buxar (Dooar)	2.41	1.00
7.	Tented accommodation in Darjeeling Hill Area (DGHC Project)	5.10	3.00
8.	Para sailing equipment	15.08	7.00
9.	Rafting Centre Rally, (DGHC Project)	11.65	5.83
10.	Trekking equipment for Kalimpong (DGHC Project)	19.93	9.63
11.	Purchase of Boats	4.90	1.25
12.	International Tea Festival	9.50	9.00
	TOTAL :	189.23	91.71

Projects/Schemes sanctioned during 1992-93

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
	West Bengal :		
1.	Augmentation of facilities at Mainak Tourist Lodge, Siliguri (under equity pattern of funding)	29.00	14.50
2.	Tourist Lodge at Madarihat	17.27	1.00
3.	Floating Restaurant on Hogli River, Calcutta	42.83	21.00
4.	Diamond Harbour Festival	5.00	2.50
	TOTAL :	94.10	39.00

Projects/Schemes sanctioned during 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
	West Bengal :		
1.	Tourist Lodge at Vishnupur	34.21	5.00
2.	Restaurant at Gadiyara	10.85	5.00
3.	Tourist Lodge at Berahampore	21.64	10.50
4.	Tourist Lodge at Jayanti	23.40	11.50
5.	Tourist Lodge at Jangal Mahal	20.88	10.00
6.	Tourist Lodge (Wayside facility) at Pashupati, Darjeeling	24.14	5.00
7.	Travel and Tourist Festival, Calcutta	0.50	0.50
8.	Royal Calcutta Golf Club	31.68	10.00
	TOTAL :	167.30	57.50

Tourist facilities in Arunachal Pradesh

2331. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: WiU the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to improve the tourist facilities in Arunachal Pradesh which has great tourist potential; and

(b) the reasons for which the regular Vayudoot services have been discontinued in Arunachal Pradesh except two places?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Cent:: i Department of Tourism sanctioned twenty one projects|schemes amounting to Rs 149.86 lakhs for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in augmenting|creatit)g tourist accommodation facilities in Arunachal Pradesh dicing the Vllth Plan period, and the periods 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.

(b) Due to commercial and operational reasons, Services Mom a large number of stations were withdrawn. However, Vayudoot is now flying to two stations jn Arunachal Pradesh.

Air '; India Medical Clinic, Bombay

2332. SHRI A. NALLAS1VAN; Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what was the arrangement at the Air India Medical Clinic at Air India Building. Nariman Point, Bombay for procurement of drugs tl!; December. 1993;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above arrangement l-cen changed since December, 1993

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the change and' what is present arrangement for procurement of drugs at the above clinic; and

(d) what is the total expenditure incurred on drugs under the present arrangement till 31st March, 1994 and for the corresponding period ia3t year?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Stores and Purchase Department in Air India pio-cures drugs against the reuisition made by the Medical Clinics. This practice

has been prevalent for a number of years.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

, (d) During 1992-93, the actual expenditure on procurement of drugs was Rs. 176.52 lakhs. The estimated expenditure on this account in 1993-94 was Rs.
. 207.46 lakhs.

Agreement with Westland Ltd. and Bolls Royce for repairs and maintenance

2333. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister uf CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to S'ate:

(a) whether Government had entered into an agreernent with Westland Helicopters Ltd. and Rolls Royce for the acquisition, deployment, utilisation, repairs and maintenance of aircraft etc.

Ct.) if so, the details thereof;

'.ct whether Government finally grounded the Westland helicopters because they were found unreliable; and

(di if so, how much loss was suffered by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and ib) Pawan Hans Limited entered into an agrement with M|s. Westland Helicopters for supply of 21 Westland helicopters, and future product, maintenance and training support at a price of 65 million pounds. The cost of Westland helicopters was covered under an outright grant *'hum* the British Government. M/s. W:-Mland also paid a lump sum subsidy i 10 million Pounds.

A contract *as entered into with M/s. Rolls Royce for supply of 6 Aero Engines, Modules, test bed, spares and future product, maintenance and training support at a cost of Pounds 5 million.

(c) As a result of problems faced during operations, the entire fleet of Westland helicopters was finally grounded on 9-2-1991 fof reasons o?~safety and economic viability.

(d) Pawan Hans suffered a loss of Rs. 56.52 crore subsequent to grounding of Westland helicopters during 1991-92 to 1993-94.

Dispute involving Minister's son in Indian Airlines flights

2334. SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

WiU the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that son of a Union Cabinet Minister travelled recently in Indian Airlines from Bombay to Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was a dispute involving him and staff on the plane;

(c) whether the identity Card of his father was flashed by him and discloesdj that he was the Minister; and

(d) if so, what are the facts of the incident and what action, if any, has been taken against him for falsification of the identiity of the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As per the Cabin Crew flight report of 1C-183 of 9-7-1994, one passenger occupying seat no. 4-F in 'J' Class was heavily under the influence of liquor He disclosed his identity by showing a visiting card on which was written 'Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Minister'. He was passing remarks on the airhostess. During the take-off run, he got up from the seat and started moving towards the front. The cabin attendants tried to stop him and he became very aggressive and wanted to speak to the captain. After some time., the pilot-in-command came in the cabin to pacify him. During the dinner service, the passenger dropped the food

and water on himself. All the food, cutlery and glasses were strewn an. other him and were cleared by the cabin attendees. After that, the passenger slept in a drunken state. No action has been taken by Indian Airlines against him.

Estimates Committee's recommendation on vesting more powers to service chiefs

2335. SHRI O. P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Estimates Committee of the Parliament had recommended vesting of greater powers to the three Chiefs of Staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) whether an. inter-Ministerial Committee reviewed the delegation of powers to service Headquarters and lower echelons in the services; and

(e) if so, tho details of the specific recommendations made by the inter-Ministerial Committee and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE 'SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The Estimates Committee of Parliament in its Report has referred to the issue of enhanced delegation of powers to the Chiefs of Staff. The delegation of financial powers to the Services is reviewed from time to time and enhancements as are considered necessary are ordered.

(d) and (e) The Government have considered the inter-Ministerial Committee's Report and substantive recommendations of the Committee have been accepted. Accordingly, financial powers delegated to various authorities in Services Head quarters and lower echelons in the Services have been enhanced.

Indo-Russian collaboration for aviation venture

2336. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBBAJIRAO SHNDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will she PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent. "Wl of Prime Minister to Russia, an agreement was signed for setting up an Indo-Russian Collaboration for aviation venture;

(b) if so, the details of the contempower porject and *its* Objectives: and

te) the steps faken so for and being taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLKARIUN): (a) to (c) An agreement on formation of a joint venture company by Hindustan Aeronatutics Limited (HAL), in collaboration with Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) alongwith certain Russian organisations was signed on 30[1] lone, 1994 during the visit of Prime Minister to Moscow. The scope of activities of the Joint venture company covers ware housing of aviation stores and servicing, repair, modification, etc. of aeronautical equipment. The company is in the process of being incorporated in India and parallely various steps for its businesss development have been initiated.

Implementation of Pension Schemes in Defence Cantonment Bodies

2337. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(al whether it to a fact that rules of liberalised pension or family pension schemes are not being strictly followed by various defence cantonment bodies;

(b) whether these cantonments have been working under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Defence or Director General of Defence Estates;

(c) whether Government have Received a number pf representations artd requests from various sections of affected persons *tor* redressing their grievances for pen sions,

(d) whether effective action has not yet been taken to direct the concerned department for following the rules of liberal feed pension scheme of Govern ment of India; and

(e) if so. the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No.' Sir.

(b) The Cantonment Boards - function under the overall control of the Central Government.

(c) to (e) Yes. Sir. Representations were received for extension of ex-gratia pen sionary benefits to the widows and de pendents of the deceased retired emplo yees of the Cantonment Boards who; were subscribing to the Contributory Provident Fund; provision of pensionary benefit to the employees of the Boards who retired prior to 1st May, 1976 as well as expeditious finalisation of pen sionary claims.

A" per policy, employees, of the Can tonment Boards who had retired piror to Ist ?':,y. 1976, are not er titled to the pensV'.i scheme intraduced w.e.f. 1st May, 1976. as they had already been paid :11 l he benefits admissible to them under the existing CPF scheme. A decison on in the matter of ex-gratia pay-mem to the deceased employees of the Cantonment Boards prior to 1st May, 1976 is linked with the financial condition of the Cantonment Boards, Neces-sary instructionsi have been issued by the> Director General Defence Estates to the authorities concerned for expeditiousprocess of finalisation of pension classes admissible under th$_{e}$ rules.

Unserviceable tanks kept at Kirkee

2338. SHRI RAMNATH KOVTND: Will the PRIME -MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Armoured Fighting Vehicles (Tanks) of various types of 2nd World War Vintage held in unser-viceable/beyond repair condition/obso-lute type at Central Armoured Fighting Vehicle Depot (unfit vehicle park) at Kirkee;

(b) what is the total area occupied (both covered and uncovered) by these unfit vehicles;

(c) the establishment sanctioned for watch and ward and holding/stockini> (store keeper and security) of these vehicles and what is the recurring annua! expenditure for the same; and

(d) whether these equipments have any use in future and if not, the reasons for which these are kept?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) There are 10 such Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFVJ of Second World War vintage in Central Armouerd Fighting Vehicle Depot, Kirkee.

(b) These vehicles are occupying ap-proximately 400 Sequare Metres of open space.

(c) No security personnel have been sanctioned specifically to guard these vehicles. The' sanctioned securities personnel are for the security of the entire compound and holdhgs of the Depot. As such no extra expenditure is being incurred on guarding these vehicles.

(d) These vehicles have been earmarked for handiug over to the War Museums for display.

Supply of boots and shoes to armed S3MO.il

2339. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER b$_e$ pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the armed forces in pursuance to the Cabinet decision of Government of India taken way back in 1969 or so have not been utilising the total installed capacity available for production of DMS (double moulded sole) boots and shoes from th© Central Government Public Sector Undertakings ■Jn (he plea of higher cos; etc.

(b) whether the forces have not got sealed the quesion of higher cost either from the Cost Accounts branch or Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP);

(c) whether the procurements made from the private suppliers either get delayed due to dearth of their capacity or bears lack of quality which ultimately affected the forces which use them;

fd) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) the details of orders placed by each of (he forces during the last three years on the PSUs, Ordnance Equipment Factory and the trade: and

(f) what further action is contemplated to utilise the existing capacity for better quality DMS/Shoes from the PSU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (fj After fully book-ins the capacity of the Ordance Equipment Factory, orders for procurement of boots ar$_e$ placed on various suppliers including PSUs, in accordance with Government Orders in force from time-to time. According to orders presently in force, PSUs ar$_e$ not eligible for any price preference, but if the price quoted by PSUs is within 10 per cent of the lowest valid price bid, purchase preference may be granted to the public enterprise concerned, i.e, the PSU will have to make the supply at the lowest vaild bid rate. Under these guidelines, involvement of Cost Accounts Branch or Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) is not required.

All stores are purchased after inspection to ensure adherence to quality specifications. Private suplliers have been adhering adhering to the prescribed delivery schedule.

Details of order$_s$ placed during 1991-92 to 1993-94 in respect of DMS/Shoes are as under:—

	DGQF		PSUs		TRADE	
	Qty	Value (in Crores)	Qty	Value (In Crores)	Qty	Value (in Crores)
Army	6,00,000	17.31	1,65,975	3.15	Bil	Nil
Navy	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Air. Air Force	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,35,[illegible]	2·88

There are no complaints with regard to the quality of DMS/Shocs procured ex-tract-

Army Officers apprehended by civilian anti-corruption Deptt.

2340. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of army officers apprehended by civilian anti-corruption department during last three years;

(b) whether these criminally involved officere were tried in the Civil Courts, if not, the reasons therefor; and

'c) whether the Army rules/court marshals stipulate imprisonment in 'ins with civilians involved in such offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE TN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the test three years two Army Offlcers were apprehended by the CBI while demanding and accepting bribes from private indiviuals.

(b) Jn one case prosecution has been launched against the delinquent Army Officer. Further action in the other case would depend on the final outcome of -'CB1 investmetigation.

(o) Yes, Sir.

Rocket Bring by Pakistani Troops

2341. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be cleased to state:

<n) whether it is a &ct that in the Eegmning of July, 1994, Pakistani troops fired several rockets across the line of control into Nowshera and Ghambir actors of Poonch and Rajouri:

{b) lt c. how many times Pakistani troop, r^oiied i0 rocket firing in Poonch .and Rajori .sectors since the beginning of 1994;

(c) what is tile number of casualties, if any and the extent of damage in the border villages under rocket attacks; and

fd) *what ac*tion ban *been* taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MAL-LIKARIUN'): (a) Firing by Pakistani troops across the line of control in i&K is a regular feature. In recent past Pakistan has been firing rockets from across the line of control.

(b) During the period 1 Jan., 94 to 28 July 94, 53 rockets were fired in Poonch sector and 60 rockets were fired in Rajouri sector.

(c) There have been no reports of casualties on our side of the border.

(d) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on. national security and appropriate measures are taken as required.

Disappearance of MIG-21 trainer aircraft

2342. SHRI GAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to stale;

(a) whether it is a fact that a MIG-21 trainer aircraft with two pilots abroad has disappeared in the Chamba district and has not been traced so far: and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b) On July 19, 1994, ti type 69B aircraft (MIG-21 trainer) with two pilots on board, got airborne from Pathankot, Airfield at 0950 hours for a routine instrument/cloud frying exercise. Approximately 1S minutes after take off, the radar lost contact with it. Inspite of best efforts from base, no radar or radio contact could be established with the aircraft. Later, the wreckage of the aircraft was located on 23rd July, 1994. Both the pilots were killed.

Manufacture of Solar ceils by Bharat Electronics Ltd.

2343. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINTSTFR lie pleased io state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronies Ltd. is taking up the manufacture of Serrestrial solar cells;

(b) if so, the present production capa city of Bharat Electronics ;

(c) whether Bharat Electronic also pro pose to export solar cells; and

fd) if so, the details of the- plan in 'he matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN IHH MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (d) Bharat Electronics Limtied (BEL) have signed rm agreement with M/s Spire Corporation, U.S.A., early this year, for setting im of manufacturing facilities for solar cells at their unit in Bangalore. This will be a new line of production for BEL. The facili-ties will be covered by the Electronies

Hardware Technology Park (EH IP) Scheme.

BEL have signed another agreement with M/s Rexor Corporation, California. U.S.A.. for the export of these solar cells. In terms of this agreement, M/s Rexor Corporation wiH supply to BEL the raw materials, free(of charge, for production of solar cells. M|s Rexor Corporation will buy back the entire production of solar cells.

The manufacturing lines are expected to be installed by January, 1995. Trial production wiU eminence in February 1995 and commercial production in March-April 1995. Export of solar cells is expected to start two to three months after successful commissioning and trial production .

Production in the first four years of operation is planned as under:—

Year of Operation	Annual Production
Ist Year	1.125 MW
2nd Year	1.650 MW
3rd Year	2·000 MW
4th Year	2·250 MW

The yearly export is likely to resell a level of US doller 2 million hi the fourth year of operation.

Naval facilities to Indonesia

2344. SHRI K. R. MALKANI:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:
SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER he poised to state:

(a) whether Indonesia has approached India for repairs, bunkering and other faculties for its Navy in India; and

(b) what would be the terms and conditions of these services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

Hurdles in country's defence preparedness

2345. SHRI S. S. ALLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER Be" pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact (hat the country's defence preparedness has been experiencing major hurdles due to non-replacement of ageing equipments and due to difficulties in procuring spates from its exclusive sources abroad;

Cb) the countries on which Government have been dependent for procuring spares for the Defence Equipments:

(c) whether Government have been comtompating any long term, as well as. short ferns programmes to escape such hindrances and] or stmoothefl^ng tie process of Defence preparedness: and

(d) what are the preprammes toward? indigenisation of Defence equipments and armaments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN IHH MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MA!.-LIK_ARJUN)f (a) to (d) Immediately following the disintegration of the erstwhile* USSR, there had been some dislocation in our defence transactions with it's successor State'. Government have since then etabji^hed direct contacts with '1'<e concerned newly independent States and have rectived assurances and expressions of interest with regard to maintenance of cooperation with India in the defence sector. Continuous contact is being maintained to ensure smooth flow of supplies. Simultaneously, Government is also pursuing other measures to sustain defence imports from other sources and to strengthen the indigenous production facilities to ensure that the defence requirements of the country are fully met. Defence supplies are received form the CIS Countries and East and West European sources.

shortfall in Coast Guard Organisation

2346. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH;
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased Io state:

(aj what is the extent jf shortfall or ships, aircraft, shore infrastructure and manpower in the Coast Guard Organisation;

(b) since when this shortfall is continuing and what are the reasons for not making up the shortfall;

(c) how far the Coast Guard Organisation is hanlicappcd in carrying out their normal activities due to this shortfall;

(d) what are the details of the force level projected for acquisition in the Coast Guard Development plan and how much of it has already been acquired;

(ej what are the details of activities of CGO in apprehending the smugglers engaged in smuggling of arms and ammunition in the country particularly in coastal areas; and

(I) what is the number and names of persons apprehended by CGO and quantity of arms and ammunition recovered from them during each of the last three years and so far in 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLOKARJUN): (a) to (c) Coast Guard is a young Force which was created in 1978 and is in The process of being built tip on progressive basis by formulating five year development plans. The bui!d up of the Force keeps in the view the availability of funds commensurate with the assigned tasks. Since the Force is being built up progressively, the shortfall cannot be quantified at this stage of its growth.

(d) During the plan period 1992—97. 3 offshore vessels, 3 Fast Patrol vessels, 16 Interceptor Boats, 6 Dornier aircraft? and 5 helicopters are proposed 'o be inducted into the Coast Guard. Of this orders for procurement of 3 Fast Patrol Vessels have been placed on a public-Sector Undertaking and 3 helicopters have
been acquired.

(ej and (f) Coast Guard maintains extensive surveillance in the Coastal areas against smuggling activities. Daily patrolling is also undertaken in sensitive areas. However, there has been no apprehension of any smuggler or seizure of arms and ammunition so far.

पाकिस्तान में कैद भारतीय सैनिक

2347. श्री अजीत जोगी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान की जेलों में इस समय कुल कितने भारतीय सैनिक कैद हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनके आश्रितों को कोई सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसा समझा जाता है कि इस समय लापता 54 रक्षा कार्मिक पाकिस्तान की हिरासत में हैं।

(ख) और (ग) लापता कार्मिकों को मृत मान लिया जाता है तथा उनके परिवारों को उदारीकृत पेंशन संबंधी लाभ दिए जाते हैं, जिनमें उदारीकृत परिवार पेंशन, परिवार उपदान, संतान भत्ता और बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा भत्ता सम्मिलित है।

Army Hospitals in Gujarat

234S. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAl PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the places in Gujarat -where Army Hospital have been set up for the welafre of the Army Staff;

(b) whether all the facilities are being provided to them by Government-

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose fo set up new Army Hospitals with all facilities in the State in near future; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In Gujarat Military Hospitals are located at Ahmedabad. Baroda, Bhuj, Dharendhera and jamnagar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does~nbt arise.

(d) and e) There is at present neither any requirement nor any proposal to est ablish any new Military Hospitals in Gujarat State.

Delay in CCA and missile development projects

2349. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that India's Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Project has been much delayed and India's In tegrated Guided Missile Development (IGMDP) is also much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the details and reasons there for; '>,

(c) whether Government are proposing a tie-up with some foreign companies in this field;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when Government expect the first roll-out of LCA?

THE MINISTER OF STAFF IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) There has been some delay in LCA programme me due to the following reasons:—

(i) Technology gaps arising from . absence of a major aircraft development programme in the period 1960—80.

(ii) Inadequate infrastructure.

(iii) Delays due to export clearance procedures in procurement of items from abroad.

(iv) Revision of development strategy with emphasis on higher indigenous content due to resource crunch.

The IGMDP comprising of five pro jects was sanctioned in 1983 with over all Probable Date of Completion (PDC) of 12 years. PRITHVI AND TRISHUL missiles will enter production within this time frame. Development of AKASH and NAG missiles will be completed by 1995-96 after which these missiles wi" undergo usor trials arid production. Technology Demonstration project AGNI has been completed after successful flight trials. There has been marginal delay due to export embargoes on certain critical components/materials, by western countries under Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), which have been now developed indigenously.

(c) and (d) Preliminary discussions with three foreign aerospace companies are in progress for co-production of LCA. No concrete offers have yet emerged. Any proposal which may emerge from these discussions would be considered if it is useful in producing global cost effective systems. However, there is no proposal for any tie-up with foreign companies for IGMDP.

te) The first technology demonstra-lor LCA is likely to roll-out in February 1995, leading to first LCA flight in June 1996. When deployed in2003, the LCA will be most cost-effective state-of-the-art aircraft Of its class.

Raising of battalions by akistan

2350. SHRI O. P. KOHLl: WiU' the PRIME MINISTER be pleased ta state;

(a) whether Pakistan is reported to be in the process of raising eight to ten battalions of "Kashmir Light Infan try" to escalate the proxy war in the Valley;

(b) whether the K.L.I. comprises of Kashmiris and Afghan refugees and are meant to be sent at the opportune moments into the valley to conduct guerrilla warfare and they are officered by regular armymen hailing from Balu chistan and N.W.F.P.; and

te) if so, the steps being taken by Government of India to counter this renewed threat to the integrity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN); (a) The Government is aware of the reports which indicate that Pakistan has plans to raise/has raised some Kashmir Light Infantry (K.L.I. 1 units.

(b) Some unconfirmed reports also indicate that volunteers from amongst Kashmir and Afghan refugees have been/ are being recruited in these" units and the battalions will be/are officered by reghar Pak army officers:

(c) The Government keeps a constant watch on all activities having a hearing on the defence and integrity of the country and take all necessary steps to counter an$_{v}$ threat.

भादेरवाह, कश्मीर में छावनी की स्थापना

2351. श्री गोविन्दराव आदिक : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वर्ष 1978 से भादेरवाह, कश्मीर में छावनी बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना अब तक कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भादेरवाह में छावनी स्थापित करने से इस क्षेत्र में शान्ति बनाए रखने तथा घुसपैठ रोकने में मदद मिलेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भादेरवाह में कब तक छावनी स्थापित कर दी जाएगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 की धारा 3 के अधीन कश्मीर में स्थित भादेरवाह को छावनी के रूप में अधिसूचित करने का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । तथापि, जम्मू और कश्मीर के डोडा जिले में स्थित भादेरवाह में एक सैन्य स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस परियोजना के लिए सरकार से अंतिम स्वीकृति मिलने तक इस उद्देश्य के लिए अपेक्षित 894134 एकड़ भूमि के अधिग्रहण की मंजूरी जारी कर दी गई है। भूमि के अधिग्रहण की मांग राज्य सरकार को भी भेज दी गई है। वास्तविक कार्य तभी शुरू होगा जब रक्षा मंत्रालय भूमि पर अपना कब्जा ले लेगा।

इस क्षेत्र में सैन्य स्टेशन की स्थापना से स्थानीय जनता में आत्मविश्वास उत्पन्न होगा और उग्रवादियों राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों की कार्रवाई को भी रोका जा सकेगा।

Firing by Pakistani troops along line of control

2352. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIR-LA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the continued fixing re sorted to by Pakistani troops along the line of conurol for the Past several weeks was preventing the people living in border areas to carry on agricultural activities;

(b) whether the Indian troops have given any befitting reply to the Pakis tani (roops; and

(c) *if so*, what other concrete steps now Government propose to take to * counter Pakistani firings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Firing by Pakistani troops along the Line of Control in J&K is a regular feature. At times such firings do effect the normal life of the people living in border areas.

(b) and (c) Whenever such firings by Pakistani troops occur, Indian troops deal with them in a befitting manner. Adequate measures are taken to counter such firings.

Crisis in television industry

2353. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: WiU tie PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

ta) whether the Television Industry; . has been facing crisis?

Ib) if so, the reasons therefore, and

(c) the Steps taken to rescue the Television Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO}: (a) No, Sir. The production of television has registered growth during the year 1993.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

JET&T opening new offices

2354. SHRI E. BALANANDAN; Will he PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, is indiscriminately spending amounts by opening new offices at several places inspite of its making losses;

(b) if so, the details of the new offices opened in the last one year, expenditure involved in these offices and the business generate^ by these offices and also the details of the staff deployed; and

(c) what are the corrective measures the management propose to make these offices viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: ta) and (b) ET&T being a trading organisation, open new offices t_0 enlarge market penetration as a part of the marketing strategy to increase the market reach for the Corporation. The details of new offices opened, ex-penditnte involved, business generated and the no. of staff deployed by these offices during the last one year are given in the enclosed statement. <*$ai*> below).

ie) Does not arise.

Statement *Details of New Officers of ET&T during* 1993 *and 1994 (upto* 30-6-1994)

S.No.	:ocation	Expenses incurred (in lacks)	Staff deployed	Sales over (A
1	Jaipur . .	Rs. 2.59	1 Chief Manager	
2	Lucknow . .	Rs. 2 11	1 Ag	
3	Chandigarh . .	Rs.		
4	Bher . . .			

Credit to ET&T against dead inventories

2355. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a act that the bankers for Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited have extended credit to the Corporation dead inventories; and

(b) the details of loans alongwith the interest paid during the last three years and the corrective action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) No. Sir. However, the del a is of loans and interest paid by the ET&T during (he last three years arc as follows:

Rs. in lakh s

Year	Loan	Interest
1990-91 . .	976.87	193.74
1991-92 . .	1232.41	199.77
1992-93 . .	785.01	168.38

Financial iregu|aritits in ET&X

2356. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, had grumbled the accounts during the year 1991-92 to show profit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the profit of Rs. 7 lakhs as on 31st March, 1992 was shown inspite of the fact that the provisional accounts till 31st March, 1992, showed a net loss of Rs- 4.50 crores: and

(e) whether it is also a fact that during 1992-93, the ET&T prepared ' a balance sheet showing profit of Rs. 13 lakhs by suppressing facts and figures and later on a factual balance sheet was prepared showing a loss of Rs. 4.41 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is a fact that the ET&T has made a profit of Rs. 7.51 lakhs for the year eroding 31-3-92. The provisional accounts were rough estimates only which have been corrected in tho final accounts a_s per actual figures.

(c) ET&T prepared their accounts for the year 1992-93 anticipating certain changes in the accounting policies. These proposed changes in according policies were, however not approved by the Board of ET&T. Therefore, the same had not been given effect and consequently accounts were made without those changes in the accounting policies. There was no suppression of facts and figures.

ET&T running into losses

2357. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited is running into losses for the second consecutive year;

(b) whether it is also $_a$ fact that inspite of running into losses, the Corporation has spent a lot of money on purchase of artificial plants etc. without purchase procedures; and

(c) if so, the details of amount spent and the corrective action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b.) ET&T, as a part of office upkeep, purchasted some artificial plants amounting to Rs. 23,000]- approximately for its office premises at Akbar Hotel Annexe-and Malcha Marg, New Delhi daring the year 1993-94 after following (he proper purchase proedure.

(C) Does noi arise.

Anomalies in the appointment of contractors by ET&T

:05«, SHRI A. NALLASIVAN: WiH *Hie* PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state (a) whether it is a fact that the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited has employed a consultant in the Corporation tor the maintenance of office;

4b) the details of amount of 'remuneration so far paid to the contractor;

(c) "whether it is aiso a fact that contractor has been working for the past five yea is and the appointment was made without adopting tender proce dure;

fd) wh:!her il is also a fact that contractor has close link with the Chief Executive fcf the Corporation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Corporation deputes the employees of this contractor at the residence of the Directors and Chief Executive for maintenance; and

"i what are the corrective action Invornment propose t_Q take in this ■«««ard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINITSTRY OF CHEMICALS AND JYERS AND MINISTER OF IS IN THE MINISTRY OF PAR-CONTRANTARK AEEAMS DEPARTMENTS

OF ELECTRONICALS AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir. ET<i T Corporation Ltd. has only engaged ran tractors for cldeaning and maintenance of offices|buUding of Jhe Corporation and also for security.

(b) An annual amount of Rs. 5,67, 163.00 has been paid for the cleaning and maintenance and Rs. 8,50,716.00 for security services.

(c) Both the contractors are working fo,- the last 5 years and they were engaged after following proper tender procedure .

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The contractors are deputing the required persons for maintenance and Security of various offices and other building including the residential fiats owned by the Corporation and occupied by the Directors.

ff) Does not arise,

Lsgisation for development of small sealt industries

2359. SHRI KRISNAN LAL SHARMA: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no well-defined framework for the growth and development of small scale industries in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to enact a legislation embodying definition, objectives and development of small scale industries and areas of protective support; and

te) if so, by when such a legislation will be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Th_e legislative framework for the small scale industries is governed by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1QST wherein the definition of small -.--.'- industries and reservation of pro-'<"•>•> *for* manufacture by small scale industries are covered.

The policy framework for the growth and development of smal| scale indust ries is contained in the policy state ment for small scale industries dated 6th August, 1991.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal at present to enact a separate legislation for small scale industries.

Beneficiaries under PM's Rozgar Yojana in Arunachal Pradtsh

2360. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased io state:

(a) what is the total number of beneficiaries in Arunachal Pradesh under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana;

(b) what is the amount released to arunachal Pradesh in 1993-94 and 1994-95 under the scheme;

(c) whether any monitoring has been done of the implementation of this scheme in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During 1993-94 Banks sanctioned loans to 65 applicants under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana in Arunachal Pradesh. During 1994-95 State Government has been allotted a target of 250 beneficiaries.

(b) An amount of Rupees One Lakh was released to Arunachal Pradesh State during 1993-94 for preparation of Project Profiles and conducting of Market/ Potential Surveys under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The State Level PMRY Commitee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary regularly reviews the implementation of PMRY Scheme in Arunachal Pradesh. The last meeting of the State level PMRY Committee was held On 22nd july, 1994.

Financial Assistance by National Sni^I.1 Industries Corporation Ltd

2361. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 4303 given in ine Rajya Sabha on 26th August, 1993 and state:

ta) whether Government are aware that National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) is still insisting collateral security from Tiny and SSSE units having investment less than five lakhs including working capital;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and what remedial measures Go vernment propose in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently NSIC has introduced working capital financial agsistance or any and SSSE including raw materials (assistance it so the detail thereof serial-wise, and

(d) whether NSIC > is entered into MoU with State Bank of India or others for equity Fund assistance (promoter's contribution) to whom NSIC will pro vide Term Loans, if so, what ate the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Hire-Purchase Scheme of NSIC was recast w.e.f. 1st Oct. 1993 with the approval of the Board of Directors which *inter-alia* includes. Government representatives also. In the revised scheme, the requirement of collateral selurity has been made applicable for financial assistanle exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs depending upon the viability of the project and experience. All the cases of assistance under the scheme are dealt \v'h accordingly. No doubt the tiny units his herio, were exempted from the col':-'c""! 'sceunly. however keeping in view il- tendency to default, it has been considered expedient by the Corporation to ask for 1o!!ateral/personal security depending upon the viability of

the project experience of the entrepreneurs and the ability to run a project.

te) With a view to provide faster assistance to small enterprises across the table as per their specific needs and requirements, NSIC has opened specia lised centres named as 'Financial Servi ces Centre' at Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Goa. At these Centres, NSIC provides assistance to small enterprises under its various sche mes such as Bill Discounting, Raw Ma terial, Export Development etc. across the table. Working capital finance may also be extended on selected basis to the viable and well managed small enterprises. The object of launching these schemes under the Financial Servi ces is to provide faster assistance to small enterprises which are financially sound and can provide adequate security by simplyfying the procedures'
and reducing the time lag involved in processing of the applications.

(d) According to NSIC, they have not entered into MOU with SB I clothes for equity fund assstance.

गुजरात में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए निजी उद्यमियों के प्रस्ताव

2362. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 और 1993-94 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार को निजी उद्यमियों से गुजरात के विभिन्न भागों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और कुल कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए तथा किस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है और ये किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किए जाएंगे; और

(ग) इन प्रस्तावों को कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) और (ख) उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों के अधीन गुजरात के विभिन्न भागों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यमियों से निम्नलिखित आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे :—

अवधि	प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या
1990-91	135
1991-92	118
1992-93	126
1993-94	98

उपर्युक्त आवेदन सूरत, बड़ोदा/बड़ोदरा अंकलेश्वर भड़ूच, वापी, वलसाड, मेहसाना, पंचमहल, गांधीनगर, सौराष्ट्र इत्यादि जैसे विभिन्न जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए थे । ये आवेदन रसायन, औषध, कपड़ा, वनस्पति तेल, इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरण, चीनी, खाद्य-प्रसंस्करण उद्योग, मापविद्या, चमड़ा, कागज और लुग्दी इत्यादि जैसे अनुसूचित उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मदों के विनिर्माण के लिए थे।

(ग) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के आवेदनों को तेजी से निपटाने के लिए सभी उपाय किये जाते हैं । आवेदनों का वास्तविक निपटान प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनाई गई क्षेत्रीय नीति/विशिष्ट मामलों में इनकी सिफारिशों और आवेदक द्वारा पूरी सूचना देने पर भी निर्भर करता है।

गुजरात में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम

2363. **श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का स्थानवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक उपक्रम में कुल कितनी पूंजी परिव्यय अंतर्ग्रस्त है और इसमें सरकार का हिस्सा कितना है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इनमें से प्रत्येक उपक्रम का कुल पूंजीगत व्यय कितना-कितना है ;

(घ) क्या आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान गुजरात में सरकारी क्षेत्र के किसी उपक्रम की स्थापना करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन उपक्रमों को किस-किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **(नीचे देखिए)**

(घ) और (ङ) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात राज्य में केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र का कोई नया उपक्रम स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

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विवरण

31 मार्च, 1993 तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के दो उद्यमों के पंजीकृत कार्यालय गुजरात राज्य में अवस्थित थे । उन उद्यमों की अवस्थिति, कुल चुकता शेयर पूंजी, केन्द्रीय सरकार की चुकता शेयर पंजी तथा विगत तीन वर्ष के दौरान पंजीगत व्यय से सम्बन्धित विवरण इस प्रकार है :

(लाख रुपए में)

सरकारी उद्यम का नाम	अवस्थिति	31-3-93 तक कुल चुकता शेयर पूंजी	केन्द्रीय सरकार की चुकता शेयर पूंजी	पूंजीगत व्यय 1992-93	1991-92	1990-91
इण्डियन पैट्रोकैमिकल्स कारपो० लि०	बड़ौदा	19546	14880	28535	39933	34472
नेटेका (गुजरात) लि०	अहमदाबाद	2484	@	2	55	66

@धारक कंपनी, एन०टी०सी० लि0 के पास

गुजरात में उद्योगों की स्थापना

2364. **श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शक्ल** : क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में जिला-वार छोटे, मध्यम और भारी उद्योगों को स्थापित करने हेतु प्रस्तावों और आवेदनों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है ;

(ख) सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी और विदेशी निवेशों की सहायता से स्थापित की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक उद्योग क्षेत्र में से सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में कितने उद्योग स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और प्रत्येक की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) और (ख) 1993 और 1994 जून, 1994 तक) के दौरान गुजरात में मझौले और बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 123 आशय पत्र जारी किए गए थे और 951 औद्योगिक उद्यमी ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किये गये थे। 1993 और 1994 (मार्च, 1994 तक) के दौरान राज्य में पंजीकृत लघु एककों 97 थे । विभिन्न जिलों अर्थात् अहमदाबा 51

राजकोट, वडोदरा, सूरत, भड़ौंच, अहमदाबाद, महसाना इत्यादि में लघु, मझौले और बेड उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव था।

उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए अनुमोदनों में सामान्यतः वित्तीयन ढांचे अर्थात् सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी और विदेशी भागेदारी की मात्रा को नहीं दर्शाया जाता है, अतः सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी और विदेशी भागेदारी से स्थापित की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं के ब्यौरे केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) निम्नलिखित तालिका 1993 और 1994 (जून 94 तक) के दौरान गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में स्थापित किए जाने वाले औद्योगिक एककों के लिए आशय पत्रों और औद्योगिक उद्यमी ज्ञापन के संबंध में अबल परिसंपत्तियों में प्रस्तावित निवेश को दर्शाती है :--

आशय पत्र :

उद्योग	मंजूर किए गए आशय पत्र	प्रस्तावित निवेश (रु० लाख में)
ईंधन	1	दर्शाया नहीं गया है
प्राइम मूवर्स (विद्युत उपकरणों के अलावा)	1	3500
कपड़ा	2	120
रसायन	2	17618
कुल :	6	

औद्योगिक उद्यमी ज्ञापन

उद्योग	प्रस्तुत किए गए औद्योगिक उद्यमी ज्ञापनों की सं०	प्रस्तावित निवेश (रुपए लाख में)
धातुकर्मी उद्योग	12	12800.00
ईंधन	3	1200.00
विद्युत उपकरण	5	5400.00
दूरसंचार	1	700.00
औद्योगिक मशीनरी	2	300.00
वाणिज्यिक कार्यालय तथा घरेलू उपकरण	1	100.00
उर्वरक	1	दर्शाया नहीं गया है
रसायन (उर्वरक के अलावा)	18	158300.00
कपड़ा	3	600.00
कागज और लुगदी	2	500.00
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग	8	18100.00
वनस्पति तेल और वनस्पति	6	800.00
सीमेंट और जिप्सम उत्पाद	7	23200.00
विविध और अन्य उद्योग	9	3700.00
योग :	78	

(ङ) किसी औद्योगिक परियोजना को कार्यान्वित होने में सामान्यत: 4 से 5 वर्ष लगते हैं । किन्तु कार्यान्वयन अवधि अलग-अलग उद्योग में भिन्न होती है ।

Loss incurred by Scooters India Ltd.

2365. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MA THUR: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to otate:

(a) the loss incurred by the Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow upto the end of the financial year on March 3i, 1994;

(b) whether a plan has been prepared to revive it after it was referred to BIFR in 1993; and

(c) what is the latest position regard ing the fi[re] of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The cash loss and net loss incurred by Scooters India Limited, Lucknow for the year 1993-94 is R_s. 13.60 Crores and Rs. 71.17 crores respectively.

(b) and (c) The revival plan submitted by the Company is under consideration of the Government.

Increase in Production of Maruti Vehicles

2366. SHRI S. AUSTIN; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the production of Maruti vehi cles;

(b) if so, the extent thereof-

(c) the amount proposed to be spent to raise the productich capacity;

(d) the number of vehicles manufactured during 1993-94, till date; and

(e) the target fixed for the manufactureof vehicles during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI); (a) to (c) Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL) is implementing a project to expand production capacity from 1,30,000 to 2,00,0<X) naits per annum. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 695 crores. Actual production from this capacity could be> about 2,30,000 units.

(d) and (e) During 1993-94, MUL produced 1,58,109 vehicles. During 1994-95 MUL expects to produce 1 90,000 2,00,000 vehicles.

Joint ventures for Kuwaiti Investment

2367. SHRI V. RAJAN CHELL-APPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

a) whether India and Kuwait have agreed to identify some sectors lor Joint Ventures for investment;

Ib) if so. the details in this regard;

(c) whether any agreement has also been signed in this regard; and

(il) if so. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to~(d) A 15 member high level technical muludiciplinaiy economic delegation led by Mr. Abdul Mohsen Yousef Hanif visited India from April 1I to 16, 1994 and held investment oriented discussions both aT official and industry level. The visit of the Kuwaiti delegation was of exploratory nature. Both the countries, however, had signed a cooperation agreement in February, 1992 to establish a Joint Commission.

New Newsprint Units

2368. SHRI O. P. KOHI.I: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new newsprint units have been approved to be set up ir, the country;

(b) if so, the detail thereof, and when were these approved;

(c) whether these units have started producing newsprint, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to activate these units to keep dependence >*n imported newsprint to the barest minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) 14 letters of Xntent[Industrial Licences have been issued for a total capacity of 7,80,400 tonnes per annum since 1989 for the manufacture of Newsprint, A statement showing details of the additional capacity approved is enclosed, (see below) Fer newsprint units which are based on uon-conventional raw-materials like bagasse, wheat 6traw etc., no Industrial Licence is required and the entrepreneurs are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IBM) only. *29* IEMS for a capacity of 13.06 lakh tonnes nave been filed since August, 1991 by the intending entrepreneurs for the manufacture of Newsprint.

(c) Out of the 14 units who have been issued Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences, the following units have commenced commercial production:—

S.No.	Name of the unit	Date of commencement of commercial produuction
1	Aurangabad Paper Mills Ltd.,	8,10·1991
2	Cachar Paper Mills (HPC)	28-5-1992
3	Nagaon Paper Mills (HPC)	1-6-1992

Though the remaining units have not indicated toy specific reasons for not commencing commercial production but this may be die *to* newsprint being highly capital intensive sector with comparat-vely low return.

(d) Tha Government has taken following policy measures to boost the indien-ou production and reduced the dependence on imported newsprint:—

(i) Customs duty on import o£ wood pulp for manufacture of newsprint has been abolished.

(ii) Newsprint is exempted from excise duty.

(iii) Such paper mills who arc producing paper conforming to BIS standards for newsprint and if their paper is being used by newspapers and its quality is found satisfactory by them, are being considered by Government for inclusion in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control order, 1962 declaring them newsprint mills.

Statemqnt

Details of Additional Capacities approved

S.No.	Name of the Party	IL/LI No. & Date	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)
1.	M/s. Western Maharashtra Development Corporation Ltd.	LI : 575(90) Dt. 31-8-90	Solapur (Maharashtra)	1,15,000
	M/s. NEPA Ltd.	LI : 371(90) Dt. 25-5-90	Aliganj Morauabad (U.P.)	88,900

S.No.	Name of the Party	IL/LI No. & Date	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)
3.	Shri Nandkishore Kagliwal	LI :574(90) Dr. 31-8-90	Nanded (Maharashtra)	50,000
4.	M/s. Coastal Paper Limited.	LI : 576(90) Dr. 31-8-90	East Godavari Distt. (A.P.)	20,000
5.	M/s. Tamil Nadu News-Print & Papers Limited.	LI : 689(90) Dr. 6-11-90	Distt. South Arcot (T.N.)	1,00,000
6.	M/s. Narh Pulp & Papers Ltd.	LI : 133(91) Dt. 15-2-91	Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	50,000
7.	Shri Vishnu J. Ramsinghani (M/s. Rama Newsprint & Papers Ltd.)	No. 5(91)/IL/NRI Dt. 23-5-91 &s 25-2-92	Teh. Olpad, Duistt. Surat (Gujarat)	1,32,000
8.	M/s. Priyanka Overseas Ltd.	LI : 539(91) Dt. 8-10-91	Distt. Deoria (U.P.)	82,500
9.	M/s. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	LI : 208(92) Dr' 14-5-92	Papernagar (Tuli), Distt. Mokokchung (Nagaland)	20,00
10.	Shri Sanjay Kedia	LI : 3(1992/6/SIA/ NRI Dt. 29-12-92	Jaigarh, Distt. Ratnagiri or any backward area in Maharashtra.	42,000
11.	M/s. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	LI : 273(1994) Dt. 12-5-94	Newsprint Nagar, Teh. Vaikom, Taluk, Distt. Kottayam (Kerala)	20,000
12.	M/s. Aurangabad Paper Mills Ltd.	LI : 122(89) Dt. 27-2-89 & IEM No. 4487/SIA/IMO/ 92 Dt. 25-11-92	Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	20,000
13.	Cachar Paper Mill (HPC)	CIL : 48(1992) Dt. 26-5-92	Panchgram , Teh. Algapur, Distt. Hailakandi (Assam)	20,000
14.	Nagaon Paper Mills (HPC)	CIL : 47(1992) Dt. 26-5-92	Kagajnagar, Teh. Jagi Road, Distt. Morigaon (Assam)	20,000
			TOTAL :	7,80,400

गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में लघु उद्योग इकाइयों का कार्यकरण

2369. **श्रीमती उर्मिला चिमनभाई पटेल :**

श्रीमती चन्द्रिका अभिनन्दन जैन :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्तमान में गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में कार्यरत लघु उद्योग इकाइयों के कार्यकरण का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी बहुत सी इकाइयां बन्द कर दी गई हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इन बन्द इकाईयों में उत्पादन प्रारंभ करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाई करने का विचार रखती है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरूणाचलम): (क) जी, नहीं। सरकार ने गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में इस समय कार्य कर रहे लघु औद्योगिक एककों का हाल ही में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है। किन्तु विकास आयुक्त, लघु उद्योग कार्यालय ने लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन के कार्य क्षेत्रों में आने वाले और गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्यों सहित 31-3-88 तक भिन्न-भिन्न राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र उद्योग निदेशालयों में पंजीकृत लघु औद्योगिक एककों की अखिल भारतीय गणना की है। इस गणना का संदर्भ वर्ष 1987-88 था।

(ख) गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों के लिए पंजीकृत लघु एककों की दूसरी अखिल भारतीय गणना के निष्कर्षों के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। (नीचे देखिये)

(ग) और (घ) गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान बन्द एककों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिये कोई विशेष अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु लघु औद्योगिक एककों की दूसरी अखिल भारतीय गणना के परिणामों से पता चलता है कि गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में बन्द पाये गये और जिनका पता नहीं लग रहा है ऐसे एककों की संख्या क्रमशः 21623 और 13,894 थी। ये एकक विभिन्न कारणों से 15 वर्ष अर्थात 1-1-1973 से 31-3-1988 के दौरान बन्द थे।

(ङ) जीव्यक्षम रुग्ण एककों को पुनर्स्थापना के लिये राज्य स्तरीय अंतर संस्थागत समितियों और राज्य स्तरीय पुनर्स्थापना समितियों के जरिये विभिन्न आधार पर उपाय किये जाते हैं। बैंक ही जीव्यक्षम रुग्ण एककों की पुनर्स्थापना में निरन्तर आधार पर मदद करते हैं।

विवरण

गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पंजीकृत लघु उद्यो: के महत्वपूर्ण मानदंड

	गुजरात	महाराष्ट्र
1. 31-3-88 को पंजीकृत और ढांचे में शामिल एकक	58328	[illegible]
2. कार्यरत एकक (उन एककों सहित जिनकी कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं)	36440	33638
3. कार्यरत एकक जिनके आंकड़े तालिकाबद्ध किये गए हैं	34453	29856
4. रोजगार (संख्या)	276955	355900
5. अचल निवेश (लाख रु. में)	88740	126026
6. पी. एंड एम. में निवेश (रु. लाख में) वास्तविक मूल्य)	59918	89475

1	2	3
7. उत्पाद (1987–88) (रुपये लाख में)	358624	751179
8. क्षमता (रुपये लाख में)	799808	1007008
9. क्षमता उपयोग	44.84%	74.6%
10. ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्थित एकक	26.11%	20.33%
11. शहरी क्षेत्र में स्थित एकक (महानगर क्षेत्र सहित)	73.89%	79.67%
12. कारखाना अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत एकक	12.92%	17.89%
13. नियमित आरक्षित मदों की संख्या	407	573

स्रोत : लघु उद्योगों की दूसरी अखिल भारतीय गणना :

गुजरात में कृषि आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु प्रस्ताव

2370. **श्रीमती आनन्दी बेन जेठाभाई पटेल** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्ष के दौरान गुजरात में कृषि आधारित क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने हेतु पूंजी निवेश के कुल कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश के स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन प्रस्तावों को कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) नई औद्योगिक नीति के अनुसार कृषि आधारित अधिकतर उद्योगों को लाइसेंस मुक्त कर दिया गया है । कृषि आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये 1991, 1992 और 1993 के दौरान गुजरात के लिये 594 औद्योगिक उद्यमी ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किये गये थे। इनके अलावा उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के प्रावधानों के अधीन 1991 से 1994 के दौरान चीनी, सूती धागा, बीज से कागज, वनस्पति तेल इत्यादि जैसे कृषि आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 23 आवेदन प्राप्त हुये थे ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1993 से जून, 1994 के दौरान विदेशी तकनीकी/वित्तीय सहयोग से गुजरात राज्य में कृषि आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव मंजूर किये गये:–

पार्टी का नाम	विनिर्माण की मद
थाइ चोंग बांग टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज	सूती धागा

पार्टी का नाम	विनिर्माण की मद
सुनील जैन	सूती धागा
असाही फाइबर्स लि०	सूती धागा
रुचि सोया इंडस्ट्रीज लि०	सोया डी आयल्ड केक
श्री अम्बेश्वर पेपर मिल्स लि०	कागज और लुगदी उत्पाद
श्री राजेश्वरानन्द पेपर मिल्स	कागज और लुगदी उत्पाद

(ग) एक औद्योगिक परियोजना को फलीभूत होने में सामान्यतः 4 से 5 वर्ष लगते हैं किन्तु फलनावधि एक उद्योग से दूसरे उद्योग में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है ।

Puroduetion of Paper similar to News. print

2371. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI O. P. KOHLI

WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the paper mills are producing paper similar to news-print by using waste paper as raw material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to bring this paper under the purview of Schedule I of News-print Control to enhance the supply of indigenous newsprint;

d) what is the amount of newsprint imported in the country; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce the import and increase the indigenous production of the newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) Some paper mills are producing newsprint grade paper by using waste paper as raw material. Such paper mills who are producing paper conforming to the BIS standards for news print and if their paper is being used by newspapers and its quality is found satis factory by them, are being considered by Government for inclusion in Scheduled I to the Newsprint control Order, 1962 declaring them as mills producing news print. Following 14 mills which are using non-conventional raw material in cluding waste paper have been included in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962 as newsprint manufacturing units :—

	Name of the Mill	Date of inclusion in Schedule I to the News-Print Control Order, 1962
	I	2
1.	Aurang abad Paper Mills Ltd.	2-3-199[3]
2.	Sun Paper Mill Ltd.	26-4-1993
3.	Jayant Paper Mills Ltd.	26-4-1993
4.	Servalakshmi Paper & Boards	3-8-1993

1		2
5.	Danalakshmi Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.	3-8-1993
6.	Ajanta Paper & General Produts Ltd.	3-8-1993
7.	Amrit Paper	3-8-1993
8.	Sir Vankatesa Paper & Boards Ltd.	3-8-1993
9.	Ind Afrique Paper Mills Ltd.	27-8-1993
10.	GVG PapersMills Pvt. Ltd.	2-11-1993
11.	Ram Paper Mills Ltd.	25-11-1993
12.	Shirke Paper Mills Ltd.	14-12-1993
13.	United Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.	6-1-1994
14.	Gulmohar Paper Ltd.	1-7-1994

The total installed capacity of these 14 mills is 1.87 lakh tonnes per annum.

(d) The import of newsprint during the year 1993-94 was 3.11 lakh tonnes.

(e) The Government have taken the following steps to reduce the import and increase the indigenous production of newsprint :—

(i) An additional capacity of 7.SO lakh tonnes by way of Industrial Licences|Letters of Intent has been sanctioned since 1939.

(ii) Under the new Industrial Policy, Newsprint units based on minimum 75-per cent pulp derived from bagases agro residues and other non-convention d raw materials have been exempted from compulsory Industrial licensing subject to locational policy. As a result of this 29 IEMs for a capacity of 15.06 lakh tonnes have been filed by the Intending entrepreneurs for the manufacture of newsprint since August 1991.

(iii) Customs duty on import of wood pulp for manufacture of newsprint has been abolished.

(iv) Newsprint is exempted from excise duty.

(v) Such paper mills who are producing paper conforming to BIS standards for newsprint, and if their paper is being used by newspapers and its quality is found satisfactory by them, are being considered by Government for inclusion in Schedule I to the Newsprint Control Order, 1962 declaring them as newsprint mills.

Investigations against Maruti Udyog

2372. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to stale:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has sought permission for launching prosecution and investigation against a high official of Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) if so, whether permission has been granted by Government; and

(c) whether the investigation has started'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) tn respect of the 3 matters referred by the CBI to the Government viz (i) relating to a transportation contract; (ii) relating to the procurement of air-conditioners and (iii) relating to the grant of an agency at Ghaziabad, the Government have informed CBI that it may deal further with the above matters on the merits of each case.

Setting up of industries in backward districts

2373. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI:

SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK:

WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to "state:

(a) whether Government have a propo sal to set up industries in the industrially backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, the State and Union Territ-iory-wise details of the industrially back-ward districts;

(c) the steps taken to set up industries in those districts; and

(d) the details of industries set up in the baewkard districts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAW): (a) No, ST.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Industrialisation of a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned and the Central Government supplement their efforts wherever possible. Government of India is operating a Growth Centre Scheme for provision of basic infrastructural

f

or dispersal of industries. In addition, the Finance Act, 1994 has also introduced a Five Year Tax Holiday which will be available to mdi'^trial undertakings set up in notified backward districts.

(d) The number of Letters of Intent (LOIs), Industrial Licences (ILs) and tha Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) filed for the backward Districts! ureas of Orissa arc given below :—

Year	LOI	IL	IEM
1993			1 6
1994 (upto June)	1	1	3

Implementation ot Goswamay Committee on Sick Industries

2374. SHRI CHIMANBHAT MEHTA: SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when a decision is likely to be taken to implement the Goswami Committee Report on sick industries;

(b) what are the details of the sick in-dustries including number of closed units, labour unemployed and private and bank's capital blocked; and

(c) the details of steps under Government consideration to tackle problems of sick :*\du5tries?

THE MINISTER OF STAFF IN THt, MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The recommenda-tions of the Goswami Committee Report on Industrial Sickness and Corporate Res-tructuring are under consideration of the Government.

(b) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country is compiled by the Reserbe Bank of India. According to the lastst RBI data, at the end of September, *1992,* 233441 units in small scale sector and 1599 units in non-small scale sect:)/ were sick. Outstanding Bank credit against the sick units are Rs. 3345.54 crores and Rs. 6804.52 crores, respectively.

(c) Government has taken a number ot stps for revival of sick industrial units. Some of the important steps are given 'i* enclosed Statement.

Steps taken by Government for re viral of sock industriyal units

The Government have enacied a comp rehensive legislation namely The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designa ted as The Board for Industrial and Fin ancial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up und-;r the Act to deal with the prob-lems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15ih May, 1987.

O-) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for stren-gthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(i) Tire banks have also been direct':.! by the Reserve Bank of India io for mulate rehah-'U^fcion nackage for the revival of potentially viable units. The *&* financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick unit«.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the bank's indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and conceesions for rehabilitailon of potentially vlable pick unfits without re-ference to RBI both in the large and small

fi) Revival of sick industrial mil's is ;.; j Jone by .amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthv units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to th? healthy company for revival if 'lie -imalgamating sick unit.

(61 Government has set up the Nat-' ion al Renewal Fund which would, *inter, alia,* provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restruc-turing-

(7) On the advice of the Government of India Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committee (STJIO0 in ah States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries De-partment of the concerned State Govern-ments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale untis.

(81 Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1.5(1.0001- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. JO lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the Na tional Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9t Small Industries Development Bank of India (S1DBIL) has been established fo function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Re-habilitation (RSR) is being managed by for revival of potentially viable sick 'mall scale industrial units.

Dumping of toxic Pepsi bottles

2175 SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA;
DR. BAPU KALDATE;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(al whether Government are aware of the dumping of toxic Pepsi bottles in -h» countrv and their processing under "■vafe conditions: and

[f]b) if so, [w]hat steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

THF MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collated and will be laid on the Table of th.- House.

आइसक्रीम, ब्रेड और बिस्कुट को आरक्षित सूची से हटाना

2376. श्री राम जेठमलानी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आइस क्रीम, ब्रैड तथा बिस्कुट इत्यादि का

उत्पादन कार्य लघु उद्योगों के लिये आरक्षित था जैसा कि सरकार ने निर्धारित किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि अब सरकार इन उपरोक्त वस्तुओं के उत्पादन-कार्य को आरक्षित सूची से हटाने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार उद्योग नीति में परिवर्तन करके दैनिक आवश्यकता के अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन-कार्य को गैर-आरक्षित सूची में सम्मिलित करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त वस्तुओं के उत्पादन-कार्य के संबंध में नीति परिवर्तन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरुणाचलम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार को आइसक्रीम, बिस्कुट जैसी कुछ खाद्य मदों का अनारक्षण करने के लिये प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुये हैं । ये प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं । किन्तु इन मदों का अनारक्षण करने के लिये अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ङ) आरक्षित मदों के उत्पादन से संबन्धित नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकासार्थ सहायता

2377. **श्री अजीत जोगी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1991–92, 1992–93 और 1993–94 के दौरान खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकासार्थ देश के विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी गई ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को 1991–92, 1992–93 और 1993–94 में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये प्रदान की गई अनुदान की राशि वर्ष 1989–90 और 1990–91 में प्रदान की गई राशि से कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरुणाचलम) (क) वर्ष 1991–92, 1992–93 और 1993–94 के दौरान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को दी गई राशि के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं । **(नीचे देखिए)** । ये ब्यौरे खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । मध्य प्रदेश को 1989–90 और 1990–91 के दौरान दी गई सहायता राशि क्रमशः 425.97 लाख रु० और 250.87 लाख रु० है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए 1991–92, 1992–93 और 1993–94 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को धनराशि का वितरण ।

(लाख रु० में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1049.41	1276.58	992.65
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	2.37	33.88
3	असम	118.50	102.22	115.12

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	1991-92	1992-93	1993-9
4	बिहार	630.59	753.27	129.02
5	गोवा	37.37	49.09	34.10
6	गुजरात	550.16	1051.28	287.51
7	हरियाणा	537.37	524.97	371.99
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	444.04	257.75	176.02
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	319.84	212.53	90.21
10	कर्नाटक	765.08	1001.06	547.40
11	केरल	467.95	907.65	344.14
12	मध्य प्रदेश	588.02	575.75	423.74
13	महाराष्ट्र	1371.90	1676.76	1117.60
14	मणिपुर	69.15	107.06	175.16
15	मेघालय	36.48	34.68	44.20
16	मिजोरम	156.02	84.32	185.25
17	नागालैंड	215.89	158.59	159.25
18	उड़ीसा	335.54	536.10	390.35
19	पंजाब	548.91	563.57	248.63
20	राजस्थान	1299.86	818.08	301.92
21	सिक्किम	38.16	—	55.53
22	तमिलनाडु	2009.21	2333.24	735.17
23	त्रिपुरा	33.73	1.33	63.00
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	2806.59	4158.21	1753.87
25	पश्चिम बंगाल	787.63	554.35	464.48
26	अंडमान और निकोबार दी0	2.96	6.89	—
27	चंडीगढ़	9.57	15.83	9.40
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली	—	—	—
29	दिल्ली	138.05	73.95	58.51
30	दमन और दीव	—	—	—
31	लक्षद्वीप	—	—	42.19
32	पांडिचेरी	0.79	7.61	7.29
	योग :	15368.81	17845.19	9356.96

. Investments by Singapore

2378. SHRI AAS MOHAMMAD:
SHRI SANJAY DALMIA;

WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item, appear ing in the 'Business Line' of I4th Ju]y, 1994 to the effect that Singapore's en thusiasm in investment in Indian In dustries has given only to disappoint ment;

(b) if 30, whether Government have ascertained the real position as to the sudden lack of enthusiam and the causes thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Govern mem propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Singapore Companies* equity investment in India's approvals have grown from Rs. 13.7 million in 1991 to Rs. 602.1 million in 1992, Rs. 67.74 million in 1993 and Rs 74.66 in the first six months of 1994. This increasing trend contradicts any perception of diminishing Singapore enthusiasmfor investing in India. Besides, a number of economic delegations between India and Singapore are being increasingly exchanged. The visit of the Singapore Prime Minister to India in 1994 have given all round impetus to bilateral relations, both at Government and entrepreneurs' leel for intensification and expansion of Indo Singapore Economic Co-operation.

Reconumendations of Industrial Tripartite on Industrial Engineering

2379. SHRI JIBON ROY:
SHRI E. BALANANDAN;
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(EJ whether it is a fact that the Industrial Tripartite on Industrial Engineering has sent final recommendations on ii, iv al *'ji* 15 sick PSUs and

ib) il *-io.* v/hat action is being taken ta implement the le^wiiUiendatioiiS through RIFB*I*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Special Tripartite Committee has sent its observations/recommendations in regard to t5 Sick Public Sector Under-(aLings of Department of Heavy Industry No final decision in this matter has b<:;n reached as these cases are under consideration of the Government.

Special print to HMT Unit, Srinagar

2380. SHRI JAGMOHAN; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether special grant is being given annually by Government to the HMT (watch factory) Unit, Srinagar;

(b) what is the number of employees working in this unit;

(c) wha^ is the total amount paid and other financial liability incurred during the last three years;

fd) whether Government consider this aid/grant as sufficient; and

(e) what is the amount paid to other HMT (watch factory) Units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-(aMRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Government has been reimbursing to HMT the cash losses incurred for

iim operation of Srinagar Watch Factory (SWF) since 1990-91;

(b) Against the original strength of 11th precently 697 employees are work-i:^ in SWF. In addition , 42C migrant employees have been temporarily adjured in the other units of the company.

(cj The total losses incurred by SWF and amount . eleased by Government to HMT since 1S9C-9) are as under:—

(Rs in crors)

Year	Losses incurred		Amount released
	Total losses	Cash losses	
1990-91	4.87	4.43	5.00
1991-92	3.85	3.44	4.20
1992-93	4.78	4.44	3.11
1993-94	6.09	5.90	5.54

(a) The grant is being released t° compensate the cash losses only. The company has been requesting reimbursement of net losses and, in addition, salaries and wages of migrant employees adjusted in other units of company who are stated to be not gainfully deployed.

te) None o£ the other watch units of HMT have been given any grant by the Government,

National Renewal Fond Scheme

23111. SHRI SUSHI1, KUMAR SAMBHAJlRAO SHINDE: SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether a retraining and deploy ment policy has been framed to make the 'National Renewal Fund' scheme a success;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) how far the NRF scheme has been implemented so far indicating the number of persons retrained and resettled, or given a bolden handshake and helped to settle themselves in self occupation or enterprise onder the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) The National Renewal Fund was set up by the Government in February, 1992 to provide a social safety net for workers affected by technology upgradation and modernisation of Indian Industry. It would, inter-alia, provide tor payment of compensation to rationa-Fiied workers and for their counselling ;--i\l retraining.

Govrnent has started pilot scheme^ foe retraining and counselling of rationa Used workers by setting up of 5 Employee Assistance Centres (EACs) at Ahmedabad, Calcutta Indore, Kanpur and Bombay. Ministry of Labour will also taken up retraining schemes at fifteen Industries Training Institutes and six Advanced Training Institutes. The scheme fo$_r$ worker retraining and counselling envisages training of rationalised workers for wage-employment or self-employment according to their preference, considering th$_e$ job opportunities and self-employment avenues in their area.

The number of employees who avaited of Voluntary Retirement Scheme, as per information received from the Central Public Sector Undertakings, during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (as on 30.06.1994) are 38531, 30935, and 820 respectively. Retraining and counselling of rationalised workers have commenced on a pilot scale basis in the yea, 1993-94. As on 31.5.1994, a total of 266 workers had been retrained by the Employees Assistance Centres.

Industrial in vestment in the counts

2382. SHRI IQBAL SINGH; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to the answer to Unstarred Question 450 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th Inly, 1994 and State:

(.a) whether Government have given highest attention to investment in the fields °f chemicals, textiles, vegetable oils and vanaspati food processing, etc., to generate more employment in the^e sectors, and

(b) If so, what steps have so far been taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Government have, under the New Industrial Policy, 1991, delicensed textiles, vegetable oil and vanaspathi, food processing and most of the chemicals (except hazardous chemicals) with the objective of generating more investment and consequently employment. In addition, most of the chemicals, food processing, textile items have been accorded high priority status or foreign invest-ment.

r^nacial assistance for development of Khadi and Village Indurtrice

2-ii. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme lor the development and establishment of Khadi and Village In dustry in the country, particularly in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details lhereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of financial assistance given to the States during the year 1993-94 in this Legard, State-wise; and

(d) the financial assistance proposed to be given during the year 1994-95, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY Ot INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM); (a) and d>) In addition to Khadi programme, 96 village Industries are implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) throughout the country including Punjab. The Union Government provides funds to KVIC by way of loans and grants for the development of KVI sector. KVIC jn turn provides funds t_0 different State/Union Territory KVI Boards' and directly aided institutions for implementing the different KVI Schemes in rural areas. In addition to its regular programme the KVIC has decided to extend special employment programme in select Districts in the country in order to create more and more employment opportunities in rural areas.

c) Based on the information provided by KVIC, a statement showing th* details of the financial assistance given to different states by KVIC during 1993-94 is placed. (See below}

Slate Wise aid year-wiss disbursement of Funds for development of KVl

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1993-94
1	Andhra Pradesh	992.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	53.48
3	Assam	115.12
4	Bihar	129.02
5	Goa	34.10
6	Gujarat	287.51
7	Haryana	371.99
8	Himachal Pradesh	176.02
9	Jammu & Kashmir	90.21
10	Karnataka	547.40
11	Kerala	344.14
12	Madhya Pradesh	423.74
13	Maharasiitra	1,117.60
14	Manipur	175.16
15	Meghalaya	44.20
16	Mizoram	185.25
17	Nagaland	159.25
18	Orissa	390.33
19	Punjab	248.63
20	Rajasthan	301.92
21	Sikkim	55.53
22	Tamil Nadu	735.17
23	Tripura	63.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	1,753.87
25	West Bengal	464.48
26	Andaman & Nicobar Island	..
27	Chandigarh	9.40
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..
29	Delhi	58.51
30	Daman & Diu	..
31	Lakshadweep	42.19
32	Pondicherry	7.29
	TOTAL	9,356.96

(d) KVlC's budget discussions r^i the year 1994-95 with different KV1 Boards and institutions are in progress. Therefore jt wiU not be possible to give the details of the financial assistance proposed to be given to different states for the year 1994-95 at this stage.

Financial assistance to small scale industries in Punjab

2384. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formalatsd any scheme for the development of small scale industries in the country particularly in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details therefor in this respect.

(c) if not. the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any financial assistance has been given to Punjab during the year 1993-94 for the development of Small Scale Industries; and

(e) the financial assistance proposed to be given during the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The Government of India through Small Scale Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) are implementing a number of Schemes for development and promotion of Small Scale Industries in the country. These Schemes are Tool Rooms and Training Centres, Regional Testing Centres, Field Testing Stations, Product-cum-Process Development Centres, Entrepreneural Development Programme, Industrial Management Training, Export Promotion. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana,; Integrated Infrastructu-ral Development Scheme, etc. The benefits under these schemes will also accrue to the small scale industries in Punjab.

(d) and (e) The approved outlays for VSI Sector of Punjab during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are Rs. 19.10 Crores and Rs. 21.99 Crores respectively.

Feuding proposals for setting up industries in Punjab

2385. SHRI IQBAL SINGH; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the number of application/proposals' pending as on date with the Union Government for approval for
the establishment of Industrial Units in Pcnjao;

fb) *tha* amount involved in these proposals for setting up of new Industrial Units;

fe) the projected employment potentotals; arnt

ld) the time by when these proposals are likely to be cleared by Government?

INE MINISTER OF STA IE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI); (a) As on 1.8.94,, *A* applications for grant of Industrial Licences for setting up of industries in Punjab wer,, pending.

(b) The investment in fixed assets involved [n these applications amount (o Rs. 9098 lakhs.

(c) Tho projected employment in th,; above said applications is 3250 numbers

fd) All steps are taken for speedy disposal of applications. Actual disposal of applications depend on the sectoral policy adopted by the Administrative Ministry, their recommendations to specific cases and also furnishing of complete information by the applicant.

Sector-wise growth rate targets and achievements

2386. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the sector-wise growth rate targetted and achieved during the last five years;

(b) the details of reasons for low growth rate achieved by these sectors in the recent years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to accelerate growth rate of industrial sector especially capital goods sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Sectorwise growth rate targets for industrial pro-diction are not fixed by the Government. A statement showing details of sector wis© rate of growth of index of industrial prediction achkv;d during the last 5 years *h* enclosed. (See below).

(bl The performance ct the industrial Sector during t[n]* [las]t 3 years was effected by demand constraints in general, tight credit policy and short term impact of stabilisation measures adopted in the wake of severe balance of payment crisis during 1990-91.

(c) The policy initiatives taken in the new industrial policy in Inly 1991, the |r-de policy and supporting fiscal and monetary measures announced in the. subsequent budgets are all aimed it accelerating the growth of industrial production The extension of MODVAT for the capital goods and impostitionof countervaling duty on import of capital goods would help the indigenous industry.

Statement

Sectorwise growth rates of Index of Industrial Production (Percent)

Sector	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Manufacturing	8.6	8.9	—0.8	2 1	3. 2
Mining & Quarrying	6.3	4.5	0.6	0.5	2.5
Electricity	10 9	7 8	8.5	5.0	7.3
Overall	8 6	8 3	0.6	2.3	3.0

Source : —Central statistical organisation.

औद्योगिक उत्पादन विकास दर

2387. **श्री सोमपाल :**
श्री शारदा महन्ती :
डा0 बापू कालदाते :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान अब तक औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वृद्धि दर कितनी रही है और पूरे वर्ष के दौरान औसत उत्पादन वृद्धि दर कितनी रहने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन वृद्धि दर का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) औद्योगिक उत्पादन में उतार-चढ़ाव में विभिन्न उद्योगों ने कितना-कितना सकारात्मक अथवा नकारात्मक योगदान दिया और उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन क्षेत्रों को, जिनमें गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन कम रहा है, को बढ़ावा देने एवं उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु क्या विशेष कदम उठाये हैं और अब तक उनके क्या परिणाम सामने आये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा जारी औद्योगिक उत्पादन के अनुमानों के अनुसार, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र ने 1993–94 में 3.0% विकास दर दिखाई है ।

(ख) पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक की विकास दर निम्नलिखित है:-

विकास-दर (प्रतिशत में)

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
0.6	2.3	3.0

(ग) विनिर्माणकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 17 विशद उद्योग समूहों में से 1993-94 के दौरान 64.3% योगदान करने वाले 13 उद्योग समूहों ने सकारात्मक विकास दर दर्शाई है, जबकि औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक में 12.8% योगदान करने वाले 4 उद्योग समूहों ने उत्पादन में कमी दर्शाई है। मांग संबंधी बाधाओं, कड़ी वित्तीय और 1990-91 में अपनाये गये स्थिरीकरण संबंधी उपायों के अल्प कालिक प्रभाव के कारण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का कार्य निष्पादन प्रभावित हुआ था।

(घ) जुलाई, 1991 में घोषित नई औद्योगिक नीति में किये गये नीति संबंधी उपायों, बाद के बजटों में घोषित सहायक राजकोषीय और वित्तीय उपायों का उद्देश्य औद्योगिक उत्पादन के विकास की गति को तीव्र करना है। पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के लिये मोडवेट को लागू करने तथा पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात पर समतुल्य शुल्क लगाये जाने से स्वदेशी उद्योग को मदद मिलेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना

2388. **श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार की औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना संबंधी नीति के अन्तर्गत 30 करोड़ रुपये के पूंजी निवेश से स्थापित किये जाने वाले आठ विकास केन्द्रों के लिये वित्तीय व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत क्या केन्द्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा अंश-पूंजी तथा ऋण-राशि विमुक्त कर दी गई है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश की क्रियान्वयन एजेंसी (औद्योगिक केन्द्र विकास निगम) द्वारा कोई आवेदन प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं, यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों को आवश्यक निर्देश जारी किये हैं तथा क्या योजना क्रियान्वयन की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के लिये और अतिरिक्त विकास केन्द्रों को स्वीकृत करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) तथा (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में विकास केन्द्रों के लिये वित्तीय संस्थानों ने अब तक अपनी अंश-पूंजी जारी नहीं की है। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक केन्द्र विकास निगम ने धन जारी करने के लिये भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक को अनुरोध प्रस्तुत किया है। भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक इन परियोजनाओं की जीव्यक्षमता का मूल्यांकन कर रहा है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों को इस योजना के अधीन अपनी अनुपाति अंश पूंजी जारी करने की सलाह दी गई है। योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जा रही है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Rtvival schemes for Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.

2389. SHRIMATI SARALA MAHESHWARI;
SHRI JIBON SOY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd. Durgapur is the only company of its kind in the country manufacturing opthalmic and optical glasses in India and the complete production of the company ii 1000 per cent import suhg-tilution;

(b) if s:^ what action is being taken by Government to revive this company immediately after its reference to BIFR;

(c) whether it is a fact that its revival scheme has received a set. back because of progressive reduction in import duty on its products.

(d) jf so, what action is being taken to protect the only company of its kind;

(e) whether any anti-dumping measures have been taken; and

Cf) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THF MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Central, Glass and Ceramic Research institute, Calcutta, is also manufacturing optical glasses for the Operating Agency as well as the directions of BIFR.

(c) The reduction jn customs duty on imported flint buttons has an adverse impact on the competitiveness of BUG) s flint buttons in the market.

(d) It is neccessary for BOGL to p-^pt: appropriate cost reduction measures so that it is self-reliant and competitive.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. The Government have not received any complaint of this product being dumped in the domestic market.

Financial irregularities in BBUNL

2390. SHRI JIBON ROY; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the 'number of cases of financial irregularities in Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. which have been proved during List three years by CBl/Central Vigilance Commission;

(b) in how many cases action was taken against erring officials.

te) how many senior management officials were allowed to leave their jobs without proving their innocence even when CBI investigations were initiated;

(d) whether their is any full time Chief Vigilance Officer in the Depart ment of Heavy industry to look into above cases; and

(e) if not, what is the mechanism of expediting the vigilance cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation/Central Vigilance Commission have not proved any case of financial irregularities in Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. during last three years.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, questions do not arise.

(d) and (e) A Joint Secretary in the Department of Heavy Industry is the Chitf Vigilance Officer nf the. Department. The Vigilance Section expedites the pehd-ing cases in the Depadtment of Heavy Industry.

Functioning of BBUNL

2391. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRI*^ MINISTER be *pleased to* state^

(a) since wren the Bharat Briar. Udyog Nigam Limited <BBUNL) is having a part-time chairman and an acting ma-raging director in place of a full-fledged Chairman and Managing Director;

(b) how many functional Directors are in position at present and

(c) what are Government's plans to strengthen the corporate management as five of the undertakings under BBUNL have already been referred to Board for Industrial and Finanial Reconstruction (BIFR)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL) does not have a regular Chairman-cum-Managine Director since 21.6.93. Since 21st October, 1993, there is a part-time Chairman and a separate Acting Managing Director, BBUNL, However, for the p»rjod from 26-11-93 to 27.12.93 a Joint Secretary in Dept*, of Heavy Industry had functioned a? CMD

jjj) Only one functional Director is in position who is also at present acting as Managing Director

kkk)Board level appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings are made on the hasis of recommendations of PFSB and after the approval of Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC). The process of filling up of the existing vacancies ha? already been initiated.

Regular Chairman and Miming Director in BBUNL,

2392. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Wi[1]; the PRIME MINISTER *he* pleased to state:

(al since when BBUNL *:?* without a regular full time Chairman and Managing director (CMD);

fb) has the post of Chairman and Managing Director been bifurcatc-1 and if so, the reasons therefor and the duration of tenure of incumbents of bifurcated post of Chairman and MD separately; and

'c) whether there is any Chief Vigilance Officer for BBUNL, and if so, to whom is he reporting, if not, how are the vigilance cases being handling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAID): (a) There is no regular full time Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. (BBUNL) with effect from 21-6-93.

fb) Till a regular Chairman and Managing Diretcor is appointed, Joint Secretary in the Department dealing with Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. is acting as Chairman, BBUNL and Director (Personnel), BBUNL is acting as Mana-ging Director to look after the day-to-day work.

(c) At present no one has been formally appointed as CVO, BBUNL. The acting MD, BBUNL who is Director (Personnel), BBUNL is attending fo the vigilance work.

Cost of power with BHEL equipments

2393. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the e-timat^d cost per unit of power with BHEL equipment for thermal and *cembina* cycle power plants;

(b) hop -tors i* compare with power plants imtalled by Foreign Investors with impcrted equipments, end whether the Ministry of Industry have any inter-action with Ministry of power on this issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and if not. the reasons therefor;

(d) whether BHEL is working today with CMD on 2 months' extension? and

(e) if so, what are the reasons for not appointing a permanent CMD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The estimated cost per unit of power with BHEL equipments is the following:

Tmal plants	Rs. 2.50 crore/MW to Rs. 2.75 crores/MW
Combine cycle power plants	Rs. 2. SO crores/MW

(b) and (c) Information is being collected.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The process for selection of the' next incumbent is under way.

Established capacity of BHEL

2394 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER lie pleased to state:

(a) the established capacity in MW for manufacture of Theremal and Hydro Power generating unit of BHEL;

(b) the order position of BHEL, for both hydro and hernial power during the next 5 years and the envisaged capacity utilisation thereof;

(c) whether there has been any standadisation of costs per MW for theremal, hydro and combined cycle gas turbine plant of BHEL; and

(d) if so, competitiveness vis-a-v's imported equipments supplied by foreign investors so far in GVK Jegrupadu Project Enron, ST-CMS Energy Neyvelli. etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The established capacity of BHEL for theremal and hydro power generating equipments is as under—

Thermal	4500 MW/Year
Hydro .	.1345 MW/Year

(b) The order book positron of BHEL at present is about 7800 MW, which would amount to capacity utilisation as under:—

1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
55%	52%	34%

(c) Standarisation of equipment/rating, on which cost/CW is dependent, is being looked into by Central Electricity Authority.

(d) Information is being collected.

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिए गठित समिति

2395. श्री राम जेठमलानी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनकी अध्यक्षता में अगस्त, 1993 में एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति गठित की गई थी और उसे खादी और ग्राम उद्योगों के सर्वांगीण विकास के संबंध में सुझाव देने के लिये तीन महीनों की अवधि के भीतर अपने प्रतिवेदन को भेजने का कार्य सौंपा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उक्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये गठित समिति द्वारा सुझाव कब दिये गये और वे सुझाव क्या-क्या थे;

(घ) सरकार को इस प्रतिवेदन के अभी तक प्राप्त न होने तथा इसमें हो रहे असाधारण विलंब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा समिति से प्राप्त हुये सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरुणाचलम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (ङ) समिति की सिफारिशों की उपयुक्त कार्रवाई के लिये जांच की जा रही है ।

देश में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना

2396. **श्री राम जेठमलानी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना को निरंतर प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मार्च 1991 में और मार्च 1994 में देश में लघु उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त अवधि के भीतर लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में रुग्ण इकाइयों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो मार्च 1991 में और मार्च 1994 में इन उद्योगों में रुग्ण इकाइयों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी थी ;

(ङ) मार्च, 1994 में लघु उद्योगों में रुग्ण इकाइयों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और सरकार द्वारा संचालित वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया था ; और

(च) मार्च, 1994 के अंत में लघु उद्योगों में कुल निवेशित पूंजी की तुलना में इस पूंजी की प्रतिशतता क्या थी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम अरुणाचलम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) देश में 1990-91 के अन्त में लघु औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या 19.48 लाख थी जो 1993-94 के अन्त में बढ़कर 23.84 लाख (अनंतिम) हो गई है ।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक देश में रुग्ण लघु औद्योगिक एककों से संबंधित सूचना का प्रमुख स्रोत है । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से उपलब्ध नवीनतम आंकड़े मार्च 1992 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार हैं । रुग्णलघु एककों की संख्या मार्च 1991 के अन्त में 221472 थी जो मार्च 1992 में बढ़कर 245575 हो गई हैं ।

(ङ) मार्च 1992 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार 245575 रुग्ण लघु औद्योगिक एककों पर 3100.67 करोड़ रुपए का बैंक ऋण बकाया था । अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा पूंजी निवेश की कुल राशि से संबंधित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(च) यद्यपि देश में रुग्ण लघु औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या रुग्ण बड़े एककों की कुल संख्या का 99.1 प्रतिशत भाग है किन्तु मार्च 1992 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार रुग्ण ऋण का केवल 26.9 प्रतिशत हिस्सा उनकी ओर बकाया था । कमजोर एककों पर बैंकों के कुल बकाया लघु औद्योगिक एककों पर बैंकों का 3100.67 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण बकाया था जो कुल बैंक ऋण का 2.4 प्रतिशत और उद्योग को बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये कुल अग्रिमों का 4.7 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है ।

Voluntary retirement scheme in BHEL

2397. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the BHEL. who were granted retirement under BHEL'S Voluntary Retirement scheme in each cf the last three financial years; and

(t>) whether priority would be given, under this scheme to those officers who were superseded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 197 employees of BHEL were granted

retirement under the[1] Voluntary Retirement Scheme during 1991-92. The Scheme has been kept in abeyance since 6-4-1992^

(b) Does not arise.

Protection given to automobile industry

2398. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what ar$_e$ the details of protection provided to automobile industry;

(b) whether the consumers are adversely affected by this protection;

(c) if so, the details thereof and >whether this protection wiU be taken off to create an environment of more competitive market in an open economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHT): (a) The automobile industry is now delicens-ed. As such, there is no constraint on capacity for the manufacture of automobiles. Also, several foreign collaborations have been approved for this sector.

(b) to (d) D*> not arise.

बांका जिले में चीनी मिट्टी संबंधी उद्योग की स्थापना करना

2399. **श्री जनार्दन यादव** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के बांका जिले में कोई उद्योग नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने बांका जिले में एक चीनी मिट्टी संबंधी उद्योग काम्पलैक्स का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस काम्पलैक्स का निर्माण कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्य योजना, 1979-80 के अनुसार सम्पूर्ण देश में 93 जिले, जहां कोई मझौली तथा बड़ी इकाई नहीं है, उद्योग रहित जिलों के रूप में घोषित किये गये हैं । परन्तु, बांका जिला, जो भागलपुर जिले में से काट कर बनाया गया था, उद्योग रहित जिले के रूप में वर्गीकृत नहीं किया गया था ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय के विचराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Functioning of Hindustan Paper Corporation

2400. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(al what is the latest stock position in metric ton for each Unit of M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation;

(b) what effective effort or steps are being taken to' liquidate the stocks;

(c) since when are the posts of Director (Marketing), Director (Personnel), Managing Director (Hindustan Newsprint Limited) and Managing Director (Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills) lying vacant and reasons therefor; and

(d) what step$_s$ are being taken to fill them and by when they are expected to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The stock position as on 30-6-1994 in the units of Hindustan Paper Corporation are—

(i) Cacher Paper Mill	10,909 MT
(ii) Nagaon Paper Mill	10,113 MT
(iii) Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	6,858 MT
(iv) Qagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	NIL
(v) Manday National Paper Mills Ltd.	455 MT

On account of the disruption in the movement of materials in the North-Eastern region stock level has gone up-

(c) and (d):—

Post)	Lying vacant since	Reason fllr vacancy
Director (Marketing) Hindustan Paper Corporation	Oct. '92	Retirement
Director (Personnel) Hindustan Paper Corporation	June '91	Resignation
Managing Director Hindustan Newsprint Limited	April '91	Appointment to a) higher post.
Managing Director Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	July '92	Retirement

The Marketing Division and the Personnel Division are presently headed by a General Manager and Executive Director respectively. The post of Managing Director, Hindustan Newsprint Limited has since been adverised.

Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Limited (NPPC) is a sick unit referred to BIFR and presently an Executive Director is the Chief Executive of the Unit.

Transfur of unsaleable material to depots by Hindustan Paper Corporation

2401, SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to, state:

(a) whether M|s, Hindustan Paper Corporation i_s transferring unsaleable material to its depots all over India including Delhi without having any-specific orders from its dealers;

(b) if so, the reasons for which this is being done thereby wasting mony on godown rent, flight, overhead expenses, etc;

(c) what are the reasons that the marketing department doe_s not take order from dealers prior to despatch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) According to Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., no unsaleable material ar_e transferred from mills to Depots. They sell their products largely from the Depots and Sometimes directly from the mills. Tho Depots maintain certain level of stock of common variety required for that area as it takes Ii months time to get the material from the $mill_s$ to Depots to ensure that the market is not lost due to the time gap in executing the orders.

Better performance of industrial sector

2402. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial sector in the country is going to perform well because of the liberalised and globalised policy adopted by Government in giving thrust to the sick infra-structure industries;

fb) if so, what is the target fixed in the industrial sector by Government for the year 1994, 1995 and 1996; and

(c) by when the said target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER - OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) According to the index of industrial production the industrial secor has shown a rising trend during 1993-94. The overall rate of growth during April-March 1993-94 was 3.0% as compared to 2.3% during 1992-93.

(b) and (c) Targets for overall industrial rates of growth are not fixed on an annual basis.

Pendancc *ot* cases in Madhya Pradesh High Court

2403. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Civil and Crimi nal cases pending in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at present; and

(b) the! details of cases pending in the High Court for the last five years, ten years, fifiteen years and twenty years, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The information furnished by the Registry of Madhya Pradesh High Court is given below;

Number nf cues pending in Madhya Pradesh High Court (As on 30-6-1994)

Civil - 43,867
Criminal — 23,691

Yeat-wise pendency of cases	Civil	Crimin al
Over 1 Year & upto 5 years	29,511	15,886
Over 5 years & upto 10 years	11,796	7,392
Over 10 years & upto 15 years	2,339	393
Over 15 years & upto 20 years	190	20
Over 20 years	31	Ni

State Government's demand on electoral reforms

2404. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether different State Governments including Government of West Bengal have been impressing upon the Government of India to pursue tho agenda On the constitution-nal amendment for electoral reforms; and

(b) if BO; the precise demands made by them and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ); (a) and (b) Information is being collected end will be laid on the Table of the House..

Foreign nationals registered as voters

2405. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of foreign nationals registered as voter$_s$ in the country at preeent;

(b) if so, their total number alongwith their break-up, State-wise and mationality-wise;

(c) whether there is any criteria laid down to confer voting rights on such persons without being registered as citizens of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to delete the names of! such persons from the voters list and also enact a fool-proof legislation for proving their Indian nationality before their registration "s voters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI il. *U.* BHARDWAJ). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(fi) Does not arise.

(r.) It is for the concerned, Eleeto-'1 Registration authorities and not lor Government to delete the names ■jf foreign naionals who are enrolled as electors. There is no proposal to enact any fresh legislation in this behalf.

Pending motor accident claims

2406. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 4,300 cases of motor accident claims are pending with the Additional District Judge QI Delhi since last two decades;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 51,000 cases are pending in Kerala High Court, where a Judge d»d!?on 1,000 cases a year and 21,000 cases are pending jn the Guwahti High Court, which deals with seven North-Eastern States;

(c) whether the position in Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat is also similar;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons * therefor;

(e) whether the cases are piling up inspite of Malimath Committee's Report and recommendation in this regard; and

(f) if so, what efforts are being made by Government to clear these piled up cases in various High Courts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Registry of Delhi High Court hag informed that Motor Accident claims Tribunal, Delhi is functioning under the administrative control of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. As per the information received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, as on 31.12.1993, a total of 17,056 cases were pending in all the six Motor Accident Claim Tribunals functioning in Delhi. Out of these, 887 cases were pending for more than five years.

(b) 1,42,221 cases were pending in the Kerala High Court as on 31-21-93. As informed by the Kerala High Court, the average rate of disposal per Judge per year was more than 1,000 cases. The Registry of Guwahati High Court has informed that 24,742 cases were pending in the High! Court as on 31.12.93.

(c) The pendency of cases in these High Courts, is given below:

Name of the High Court	No. of cases pending
Gujarat	96,709 (as on 31-12-93)
Madhya Pradesh	82,028 (as on 30-6-93)

(d) The pendency of cases is due to ceveral complex factors, including increasing institution of eases Jn ™e High Courts.

(e) and (f) In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in Courts and find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of Chief Ministers and Chief Justice of the High Courts was held on 4th December, 1993, Under th« Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The resolutions adopted in the Conference have been commended to all the State Govemnaams|UT Administrations and High Courts for necessary action. The Administration of Justice has been made a Plan item with a view to removing infrastruetural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases.

मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त का दर्जा

2407. श्री वीरेन जे. शाह :
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 जुलाई, 1994 के "दि इकोनोमिक टाइम्स" में "कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर रैंक लाइकली फार शेषन" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित हुए समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सरकार मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त के पद को केबिनेट मंत्री का दर्जा देने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकारी पदानुक्रमों में मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त का वर्तमान दर्जा क्या है?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज) : (क) जी हां । सरकार को तारीख 15-7-94 के "इकोनोमिक टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार की जानकारी है ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) इस समय मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त को, भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखा निरीक्षक, भारत के महा न्यायवादी, मंत्रिमंडलीय सचिव आदि के साथ समता अधिपत्र के अनुच्छेद 11 में सम्मिलित किया गया है ।

Photo Identity cards to voters

2408. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether any State Government have moved as per the Election Commission's direction to provide- -photo identity cards for voters in Slates;

(ti) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on the State Government's requests to bear a major part of tie cost involved in the matter; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 'l HE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) According to information available with the Central Government the States o| Manipur, Meghalaya and Haryana have started issuing photo identity cards to electors. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, first and second stage of photography of the voters in all polling stations have been completed and printing of identity cards is in progress. In Maharash-tenders have been floated and the agencies for undertaking work would be finalised by mid August, 1994. Ir. Chandigarh, the work of issuance of photo identity card is scheduled to begin from 11.8.94. In Sikkim, an agency has been identified for taking the work of preparing the identity cards, Paper for the scheme has been purchased and printing work done.

(c) According to directions o* Election Commission, Central Government is t«« reimburse 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the State on the issue of photo identity cards.

No decision has however, been taken i so far, to bear a major part of the cost involved jn the scheme.

i Appointment of sole selling- agent j

2409. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: | Will the PRIME MINISTER be plea- [sed to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Companies Act prohibits appointment ofj Sale Selling Agents wh

(b) whether it is also a, fact that j some categories of bulk drugs come under this purview; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what mechanism Government employ to see that it is not violated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) In accordance with the provision$_s$ of Sub-section (1) of section 294-AA of the Companies Act, 1956, where the Central Government is of opinion that the demand for goods of any specified category is substantially in excess of the production or supply of such goods and that the services of sole selling agents wiU not be necessary to create a market for such goods, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that sole selling agents shall not be appointed by a company for the sale of such goods for such period as may he specified in the declaration.

(b) and (c) By Notification GSR No. 38«<E!) dated 18.4.1994, the Central Government has declared that no company shall appoint sole selling agents in India for a further period of 3 years w.e.f. 18.4.1994, for sale of every category of 'bulk drug*, 'drugs' and 'formulations' as defined jn the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1087 not being:

(i) any bonafide preparation included in Ayurvedic (including Siddha) or Unani (Tibb) systems of medicine; or

»

(ii) any preparation included in the Homeopathic system of medicine

In terms of item No. 3(i) (b) of Part II of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, commission paid to Sole Selling Agents within the meaning of section 294 of the Act has to be mandatorily disclosed by coman-ies in the Profit & Loss Account of the company. Any violation of Section 231AA is punishable under section 629A of the Act.

oods ! is in excess of the production of such

***iim* on the Planatatioo scheme floated by companies**

2410. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleas ed' to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to put a blanket ban on the plantation schemes being floated by some companies promising alluring returns to investors *on* deposits unless they are drastically amended; and

(b) if so, what are the detaila thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): ($_a$) No, ^{sir}-Government have not decided on a blanket ban.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial support for revival of 15 Public Sector Undertakings

2411. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the financial involvement °* Government financial institutions and the Ba*ks for th? revival proposals of 15 PSUs which was

recommended by the industrial Tripartite on Industrial Engineering;

(b) what is the number of work force involved in these 15 units;

U0 whether the replacement cost of these units and the opportunity cost tor creating, employment of equivalent man-power has bee$_n$ estimated; and

(d) if so, the unit-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER Of STATE IW THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (.a), (c) and (d) No final decision in. this matter has been reached as the *cases* are under consideration of the Government .

(b) There are about 39,000 regular employees in these Public Sector Undertakings. (As on 31.03-1993)

(

Pensionary benifits to retired staff of courts

2412. SHRI BAM DEO BHAN-DARI; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is th$_e$ total number of employees who have retired from service_ since 30th October, 1993, till date in civil court, This Hazari Court, Delhi, in the cadre of Bailiff under
> Administrative Sbb Judge Court etc;

(b) what is the number of such employees who have since been paid . pension benefits end gratuity after their retirement and what is the number of those who are yet to receive the same;

tie) what are the reasons for inordinate delay in processing their application for payment of terminal benefits; and

(d) what steps being taken for making the payments at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY OF FAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ); (a) Three.

(,b) to (d) One of them has been paid all his due ie. pension and Di_ath-cum.Retir£ment Gratuity, the persion papers of the second Bailiff have already been submitted in pay and Accounts Office and his Death. cum Retirement Gratuity is with-held.. due to Departmental inquiry pen ling against him. The third Bailiff 'has not submitted his pension papers ^{an}^< therefore, he has no been paid his pension and Deat&i-cu.xuRetirement Gratuity. He has been intarmed to submit his complete {fet&lttto papers so that payment could be made to him.

Amendment of Any Defection Law

2413. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pieased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to repeal anti defection laws; and

(b) if not, whether Government are considering amending the Anti-Defection laws_ if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Government is examining the question of making suitable amend, ments to the Anti-Defection Law. In this connection, a proposal to provide for an appellate authority is also under consideration.

Energy from tidal waves in Gujarat

2414. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER' be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for the generation of energy from

there sea waves in the State of Gujarat, particularly jn Porbandar, Vera-val and Jamnagar district;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be involved therein;

(c) whether any other agencies have also offered to finance the projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reason, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CON. VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes_ Sir, a proposal for the generation "of about 900 MW power by harnessing Tidal Energy in i he Gulf of Kachchh in Gujarat has been under consideration. The techno-economic feasibility report by Central Electricity Authority / National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd. has estimated the project cost to be about Rs. 6000.00 crores.

(c) No other agency has offered to finance the above project.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In view of the very high capita] cost, low plant load factor of only about 21 percent and change in timing of tidal peak and therefore power output every day, the project is not considered to be economically viable vis-a_vis other means of power currently available. This is the apparent reason for no other agency having offered to finance the project.

मध्य प्रदेश में समेकित ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम

2415. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां समेकित ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के तहत अब तक कार्य शुरु कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितना धन खर्च किया गया है , और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान इस संबंध में अब तक क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं ?

गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. कृष्ण कुमार) : (क) एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम (आई० आर०ई०पी०) ब्लाक को आधारिता की एक इकाई के रूप में वेकल्पिक किया जाता है । वर्ष 1993-94 तक आई०आर०ई०पी० के तहत मध्य प्रदेश के 37 ब्लाकों को शामिल किया गया है । शामिल किए गए ब्लाकों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है । (सीधे लिखिए)

(ख) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित आई० आई०ई०पी० योजना के तहत राज्य और जिला/ ब्लाक स्तर पर आई०आर०ई०पी० कक्षों की स्थापना के लिए अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । वर्ष 1991-92, 1992-93 और 1993-94 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को क्रमशः 30.33 लाख रुपए, 36 41 लाख रुपए और 35.70 लाख रुपए की राशि जारी की गई थी ।

(ग) एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा परियोजना की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य में एक राज्य स्तर के और 37 ब्लाक स्तर के आई०आर०ई०पी० कक्षों का सृजन किया गया है । इसके अलावा, एक राज्य स्तर के और 12 जिला स्तर की तकनीकी सहायता इकाइयों की भी स्थापना की गई है ।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश में आई० आर० ई० पी० के तहत ब्लाकों की सूची

संख्या	ब्लाक का नाम	जिला
1.	केसला	होशंगाबाद
2.	कोंडवानी	धार
3.	कोंडागांव	बस्तर
4.	दिनदोरी	मंडला
5.	सोहकपुर	शाहडोल

संख्या	ब्लाक का नाम	जिला का
6.	बेतूल	बेतूल
7.	धर्मजयगढ़	रायगढ़
8.	अम्बिकापुर	सरगुजा
9.	आबूआ	आबूआ
10.	नरसिंहपुर	नरसिंहपुर
11.	विजयराघवगढ़,	जबलपुर
12.	सियोनी	सियोनी
13.	अमरपाटन	सतना
14.	सिद्धि	सिद्धि
15.	शाहनगर	पन्ना
16.	कोटा	बिलासपुर
17.	छिदवाड़ा	छिदवाड़ा
18.	अब्दुल्लागंज	रायसेन
19.	बागली	देवास
20.	महो	इन्दौर
21.	बैरासिया	भोपाल
22.	गंजबसोदा	विदिशा
23.	मेहोरा	मेहोर
24.	नरसिंहगढ़	राजगढ़
25.	राहतगढ़	सागर
26.	दमोह	दमोह
27.	छतरपुर	छतरपुर
28.	काटंजी	बाल घाट
29.	दुरा	दुर्ग
30.	अभानपुर	रायपुर
31.	घाटीगांव	ग्वालियर
32.	पिछोरी	शिवपुरी
33.	चंदेरी	गुना
34.	कालपिप्पल	शाजपुर
35.	महिदपुर	उज्जैन
36.	मनासा	मन्दसौर
37.	बाघवा	खारगांव

सौर ऊर्जा की सहायता से सिंचाई

2416. **श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में और विशेषतया गुजरात में सौर ऊर्जा की सहायता से सिंचाई की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या फ्रांस ने इन प्रयोगों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे निबंधन और शर्तें क्या हैं जिनके तहत सहायता प्रदान की गई है ; और

(ङ) कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली प्रायोगिक परियोजनायें किस प्रकार की है ?

गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. कृष्ण कुमार) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय ने कृषि और संबंधित उपयोगों के लिए 200-1300 डब्ल्यू० पी० के बीच पी०वी० अरे क्षमता की 1000 सौर प्रकाशवोल्टीय जल पम्पन प्रणालियों के स्थापन के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान एक प्रदर्शन परियोजना शुरू की थी । परियोजना को बाजार अभिविन्यास के रूप में कार्यान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी भारतीय अक्षय ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी को सौंपी गई थी । इस योजना के तहत राज्य-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं । अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय की वित्तीय सहायता से गुजरात ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी के माध्यम से छठी और सातवीं योजना के दौरान माइक्रो सिंचाई सहित विभिन्न जल पम्पन आवश्यकताओं के लिए गुजरात में 300-360 डब्ल्यू०पी० की 98 सौर प्रकाशवोल्टीय जल पम्पन प्रणालियों स्थापित की गई हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के कुछ गांवों में 50 सौर

पी०वी० पम्पों की संस्थापना के लिए भारत–फ्रांसीसी जल संसाधन सहयोग कार्यक्रम के तहत "ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु सिंचाई और जल आपूर्ति पर आधारित सौर ऊर्जा हेतु एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना" का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । फ्रांस सरकार ने प्रायोगिक परियोजना के लिए 2.00 मिलियन फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक का अनुदान और 3.8 मिलियन फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक का ऋण (कुल 2.96 करोड़ रुपए के समतुल्य) प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव किया है । प्रयोगिक परियोजना का उद्देश्य सामुदायिक प्रबंधन के माध्यम से छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाना है ।

Import *of* waste from *U&A*

2417. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: SHRI RAM GOPAL. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER, be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to import waste from the USA for generation of power on project Hazel near Kochi;

(b) if so, the norms to decide the kind of waste to be imported;

(c) whether there is a possibility of environmental hazard as a result of the project;

(d) if so_ the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATS IN THE MINISTRY QP NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): *(a)* There >s no such proposal before the Government.

(b) *ta (e)* 0oes not arise-

Guidelines to State Govemments regarding Non-Conventional Energy

2418. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA-SWAMY; WiH the PRIME MINIS. TER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued model guidelines to State Gov-eminent suggesting ways in which non-conventional energy can be brought by SEBs;

(b) if so_ the details of the guidelines;

(c) whether State Govemments have agreed to cooperate in implementing these goidelines: and

(d) if so, the deiails; thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) A set of guidelines has been forwarded to all the States towards a uniform policy pertaining to private sector power projects based *on* Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The guidelines include incentives and facilities for wheeling, banking, third party sale and buy-back of electricity generated by the Non-Conventional Energy Sources at a minimum rate of Rs. 2.25 per unit by the State Electricity Boards.

(c) artd (d) Policies have already been announced by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh based on these guidelines. Policies in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have been modified to in-corporate some of the suggestions. Certain policies have also bee$_n$ announced by Gujarat and Karnataka. The matter is being pursued with other States.

National Policy On Biogas Technology

2419. SHRI RAMDAS AGAR. WAL:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

WiU the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state;

'.a) whether it i_s a fact that Bio-gat; can meet 00 per cent of the co-oking energy needs of the projected 060. million people ot Rural India m the year 2,000;

(b) whether it is also a fact that non-commercial sources of energy like firewood, crop wastes and cattle dung can supply about 90 per cent ot India's cooking energy; and

(c) if so what steps Government have taken so far to conserve the natural resources and check the environmental pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) According to the estimates of Advisory Board on Energy,. published in a report entitled' "Towards a Perspective on Energy Demand and Supply in India in 20X4/05" in May, 1985, biogas can meet cooking energy needs of about 10 to 18 per cent of the projected rural population in the country tn the yea_r 2004/05 A.D.

<b) Yes, Sir:

(c) Steps taken by Government to conserve natural resources and check environmental pollution include provisions for technical and training support, financial assistance including central subsidy, publicity and awareness raising campaigns, etc. for promoting biogas plants and Im. proved chulhas under two separate Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes. About 20 lakh family type biogas plants and 170 lakh improved chulhas have already bee_n set up in the country. For 1994-95, a target of settling up of 2 lakh family type biogas plants and 26 lakh improved chulhas has been allocated to State Governments and agencies.

draining- to candidates for Civil services Exams

MAO. SHRIMATI CHANRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN; WiU the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state; ,,,

(a) the number of candidates from Gujarat WHO have qualified Civil Services Examinations during the last three years and Have been sel-eared, year-wise;

(.b) what has been the representation from in State of Gujarat in die Naional average of the said exa. minations during the period, and

(c) whether Government propose to provide training facilities for Civil services examinations in Gujarat to iacilitare thy youths of that State in view of the backwardness in education in the tribal belt of the Gujarat? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PEN. SIGNS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) In view of the Constitutional provisions of equality of opportunity for entering into Government service. State/region wise representation i_n the All India Services is not monitored centrally.

(c) Education being a State Subject, it is tor the Government of Gujarat to provide adequate facilities for the coaching ot aspirants from Gujarat for appearing in Civil Services Examination.

Norms for Officials for contesting elections in Sports Bodies

2421. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a), whether it i_e a fact that Government have revised norms for officials contesting elections i_n any National Level Sports Bodies; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the changed norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PEN. SIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (aj and (b) Government have issued instructions recently laying down the principles to be followed while considering requests from Government servants for seeking election *to* or holding elective offices iii sports federations/associations. The relevant instructions as contained in the Deptt. of Personnel and Training *OM.* No. 11M3/9/93-Estt. (A), dated 22nd April, 1994 and Deptt. of Personnel and Training letter No. 11017/9J92.AIS (III) dated 14th July_ 1994 are laid on the Table of the House as Statement.

Statement

Department of Personnel and Training OM No. 11013/9|&3_Est$_t$ (A.) dated 22nd April, 1994 referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2421 for 11th Aug 1994,

Subject: CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964-Rule 15.Contesting in elections to sports bodies etc.

J

As the Ministries/Depsrtments are aware, previous sanction of the Government is required as per Rule 15 (1) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 for a Government servant * hold an elective office or canvass f^{or} a candidate or candidates for an elective office, in any body, whether incorporated or not. Under Rule 12 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, previous sanction of the Government or of the prescribed authority is also necessary for a Government servant associating[1] himself with raising of any funds or other collections in pursuance of any object whatsoever. It hardly needs to be emphasised that the entire time of th$_e$ Government servant particularly a senior officer, should be available to the Government and no activities unconnected with his official duties should be allowed to interfere with the efficient discharge i>. such duties. The need ■for curbing th$_e$ tendency o$_n$ th© part of a Government servant to seek elective office in sports federations/ association,; at the national/stale level has been considered carefully and it ha$_3$ been decided that the following principers should be followed while consldering requests fr 3m Government servants for seeking election to or holding elective offices in sports federations/associations:—

(i) No Government servant should be allowed to hold elective office in any sports association/federation for a term of more than 4 years, or for one term whichever is less.

(ii) While seeking office (for which prior permission of Gov er:im-3iit should be obtained) or supporting the candidature of as; person for election to sports hedies a Government servant should not indulge i$_n$ conduct unbecoming of a Government servant.

(iii) A Government servant must refrain from raising of funds or other collections fro$_m$ officials as well as non-official sources for the promotion of sports at any level.

(iv) Prior clearance from the Gov-erment of India most be ob taned fail any travels abroad in connection with the work or other activities of any sports federation / association. While seeking such clearance, the officer must indicate the source of funding or the foreign trip including trav«l_ hospitality and other expences and when perrnit_ ted to go, he must do so by availing[1] of leave due and admissible to him.

2. Ministries/Departments are requested to ensure that these in structions are conveyed to all. con. cerned and enforced strictly.

3. In so far as persons serving in the Indian Audi$_t$ and Accounts De partment are concerned these in. structions are being issued after con sultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(V. NATARAJAN)
Deputy Secy, to the Govt, of India.

To

All Ministrieis/Departments of Govt, of India.
Copy to:

1. C and AG, New Delhi.
2. UPSC New Delhi.
3. CVC, New Delhi.
4. Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secre. tariat
5. All U.T. Administration.
0. CBDT
". All attached and subordniato office of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions and MHA.
0. An officers arid Sections of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grie^ vances and Pensions and MHA. (V. NATARAJAN)

Deputy Secy, to the Govt, of India. No. U017/9IB2-AIS (IH) Government of India

Ministry of Personnel P.G. and Pension? Department of Personnel and Training New Delhi

Dated, the 14th July, 1994.

The Chief Secretaries of all the State Govemments/UTs.

Sub: All India Services (Conduct) Rules, l-96e.Rule 13-Contesting elections to sports bodies etc. instrucionS regarding.

Sir, year-

1 am directed to refer to this Department's letter of even number dated 26th July 1993 on the subject mentioned above and V> say that approval for contesting' elections in any National Level sports bodies for the officers serving in connection with the affairs of the slate will be granted only by the Central Govt. (i.e. Dpett. of Per. ■■iurm'el and. Training[1] for IAS, Minis-try of Home Affairs or IPS Ministry of Environment and Forests tor 1FS) and not by the respective State Govemments.

Yours faithfully, (M. N. VIDYASHANKAR) Deputy Secretary to the Govt, of India. Copy to:
! MHA. IPS-1 Section ■\ MHA, tTT Section .1. M/o Environment and Forests.

Yours faithfully, (M. N. VIDYASHANKAR) Deputy Secretary to the Govt, of India.

Review of Retirement -Policy

2422. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA. (SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINIS TER be pleased to state: R

(a) whether Government will consider evolving a common retirement age for Central Government servants public sector employees and employees in nationalised financial instiiturions;

(b) what are the reasons tor not reviewing the present retirement policy in above sectors:

(c) whether there has been a demand from nationalised financial institutions to permit enhancement of retirement [a]£e; and

(d) the.steps proposed to increase the age of superannuation keeping in view the longevity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): ta) No, Sir. There is already a common age of retirement for most categories of employees of Central Government, Public Sector and Nationalised Financial Institutions.

(b) to (d) Demands for enhancement of age of retirement have come up before the Government from time to time. After taking into con. sieration all factories, it is not considered appropriate to enhance the age of retirement;

IAS Officer training' in Western Universities

2423. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) winner Government have de cided to stop training of IAS Officers in Western Universities and Institutions from the next year;

Ob) if so, whether the main reason for taking this decision 13 that the course contents *ot* these Institutes were not related to the ground realities in India;

(c) what is the total number of officers who got such training during the last three years; and

(d) what was the expenditure in volved in such training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c)	Long-term	Short-term
1991	62	44
1992	61	40
1993	67	42

(d) All the training related expenses including air traveel to and from are borne by the Funding Agencies as the British Council, UNDP, Ford Foundation etc.

Transfer of officers of CSS Cadre

2424. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleas, ed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision, tor transfer of Officers be longing to the cadre of Central Secretariat Service from one Ministry to others on completion of three years tenure in a Ministry in the rank of Deputy Secretary has been withheld due to various irregular considerations;

(b) whether delay in their transfers has been reflecting to certain kinds of interest in particular Ministry to the detriment of Government sdministration;

(c) the details of officers of the cadre in such post who have since completed three years or four years tenure in a Ministry who are presently posted in the departments of Mines, Human Resource Development and in the Department of Heavy Industry: anti

(d) whether Government would now cause the transfer irrespective of their alleged efficiency so as to improve functioning and also to disallow any kind of vested interest in decision making etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) The Central Secretariat Service Officers appointed as D«3puty Secretaries in a Ministry/ Department normally continue in the same Ministry/Department till they get promotion as Directors. Under the existing policy lateral shift of officers is not allowed. There is no proposal to change this policy.

(c) Shri P. K. Seth and Shri A. Banerji in the Deptt. of Education, Shift I>. Sengupta in the Deptt. of Culture and Shri O. P. Sharvar in -the Deptt. of Heavy Industry have completed 3 years as Deputy Secretaries.

(d) There is no, such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई० आर० डी० पी०) के अंतर्गत मध्यप्रदेश को आवंटित की गई धनराशि

2425. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को जिला-वार कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान जिला-वार कितने परिवार लाभान्वित हुए ;

(ग) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं या उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल) : (क) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए जिलावार आवंटन विवरण में दर्शाए गए हैं । **(नीचे देखिए)**

(ख) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा लाभार्थी परिवारों की जिलावार संख्या की निगरानी नहीं की जाती है । तथापि राज्य में लाभार्थी परिवारों की कुल संख्या अनुबंध–2 में दर्शाई गई है ।

(ग) से (ङ) मध्य प्रदेश में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए निर्धारित वित्तीय एवं भौतिक लक्ष्य तथा इनकी उपलब्धि अनुपत्र में दर्शाई गई है । [देखिए परिशिष्ट 171, अनपत्र संख्या 37] जैसा कि इस अनबंध से देखा जा सकता है, 1991–92 और 1992–93 में भौतिक और वित्तीय लक्ष्य दोनों की उपलब्धि गत-प्रतिशत से अधिक थी । तथापि, 1993–94 के दौरान उपलब्धि लक्ष्यों से थोड़ी सी कम रही । गत वर्ष के दौरान लक्ष्यों की भी उपलब्धि का एक कारण कम बैंक ऋण जुटाना था । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकों को अग निर्देश दिए है कि वे कमजोर क्षेत्रीय बैंकों वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की तामित शाखाओं के सेवा क्षेत्र में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए लाभार्थियों को वित्तीय सहायता दे सकते हैं ।

विवरण

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मध्य देश राज्य को 1991–92, 1992–93 और 1993–94 के दौरान आवंटित जिलेवार निधियां

(लाख रुपये में)

क्रमांक	जिले	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
1.	बिलासपुर	373.94	352.52	575.86
2.	बस्तर	478.64	451.20	746.48
4.	भोपाल	21.92	28.20	42.66
4.	भिण्ड	89.75	84.60	138.63
	छिन्दवाडा	163.54	155.12	266

क्रमांक	जिले	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
6.	दतिया	29.92	28.20	42.66
7.	देवास	89.73	84.60	138.63
8.	धार	194.45	183.32	298.59
9.	दुर्ग	179.49	169.20	287.93
10.	ग्वालियर	74.79	70.52	117.30
11.	होशंगाबाद	149.58	141.00	234.61
12.	इन्दौर	59.83	56.40	85.31
13.	झबुआ	179.49	169.20	298.59
14.	खण्डवा	134.62	126.92	213.28
15.	खारगांव	239.32	225.60	373.24
16.	मंदसौर	119.66	112.80	181.29
17.	पन्ना	74.79	70.52	117.30
18.	जबलपुर	194.45	183.30	298.59
19.	राजगढ़	89.75	84.60	138.63
20.	रीवा	134.62	126.92	213.28
21.	रतलाम	89.75	84.60	138.63
22.	सागर	164.54	155.00	266.60
23.	सतना	119.66	112.80	181.29
24.	शाहडोल	179.49	169.20	277.26
25.	शिवपुरी	119.66	112.80	181.29
26.	टिकमगढ़	89.75	84.60	138.63
27.	विदिशा	104.70	98.72	159.96
28.	बालघाट	149.58	141.00	234.6
29.	बेतूल	149.58	141.00	234.61
30.	छतरपुर	119.66	112.80	181.29
31.	दमोह	104.70	98.72	159.96
32.	गुना	134.62	126.90	202.62
33.	मुरैना	149.58	141.00	234.61
34.	सिहोर	74.79	70.52	117.30
35.	सिवानी	119.66	112.80	181.29
36.	राजनन्द गांव	174.49	169.20	277.26
37.	नरसिंहपुर	89.75	84.60	138.68
38.	रायसेन	104.70	98.70	159.96
39.	सिधी	119.66	112.80	181.29

क्रमांक	जिले			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
40.	सरगुजा	258.98	338.40	565.19
41.	रायगढ़	254.28	239.70	394.57
42.	रायपुर	358.98	338.40	554.53
43.	शाहजापुर	119.66	112.80	181.29
44.	उज्जैन	89.75	84.60	138.63
45.	मांडला	239.32	225.60	373.24-
	योग :	6865.57	6472.00	10664.00

राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय पेयजल मिशन

2426. **श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय पेयजल मिशन के अंतर्गत गुजरात के साधनहीन गांवों में पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तुलन में अब तक क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना में कतिपय त्रुटियां सरकार के ध्यान में आयी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन त्रुटियों पर काबू पाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल) : (क) 31-3-94 की स्थिति के अनुसार वर्ष 1985 के सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पता लगाये गये 4911 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में से 4902 गांवों में स्वच्छ पेयजल का एक अथवा एक से अधिक जल स्रोत उपलब्ध कराया गया है । शेष 9 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को 1994-95 के अंत तक कवर कर लिये जाने की संभावना है ।

राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय पेयजल मिशन के अंतर्गत गुजरात के गांवों में पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां निम्नलिखित थीं ।

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1992-93	500 गांव	456 गांव
1993-94	500 गांव	458 गांव
1994-95	1500 बसावटें	68 गांव (6/94 तक)

आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के शेष 2 वर्षों के लिये लक्ष्यों के निर्णय इन वर्षों के लिये निर्धारित परिव्यय के आधार पर लिये जायेंगे ।

(ख) गांवों तक पहुंच न होने तथा सिंचाई प्रयोजन हेतु भूजल की अत्यधिक निकासी के कारण कई क्षेत्रों में जल स्रोतों के सूख जाने की वजह से कवरेज की प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं रही है ।

(ग) इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

—ब्लाक स्तर तक का ब्यौरा जानने के लिए कार्यक्रम निगरानी प्रणाली संशोधित की गई है ।

—राज्य सरकारों के ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई सचिवों तथा मुख्य अभियंताओं के साथ 2-8-94 को हुई समीक्षा बैठक के दौरान राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे पेयजल सप्लाई के अलावा अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए भूजल की अत्यधिक निकासी रोकने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठायें ।

जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में सड़कों का निर्माण

2427. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितने किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) इस कार्य पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जो रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है । उसके अनुसार जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में वर्ष 1993-94 तक 1,30,310.32 किलोमीटर लम्बी ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया जिन पर 76467.58 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए ।

(ग) जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़क निर्माण के जिलेवार ब्यौरे केन्द्र स्तर पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

2-128. SHRI GOVINDRAO AD1K-Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay for the year 1993-94 under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and the amount that has been released upto December, 1993;

(b) the total number of problem villages which were to be covered under this programme and how many out of these have actually been covered in the year 1993-94;

(c) the action plan for the year 1994-95 and how much amount has been set apart for completion of this work in the current financial year;

(d) whether Government is satisfied with the progress made in this direction in the year 1993-94; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial measu±e, Government propose to take to cover the maximum number of beneficiaries during 1994-95?

THF MINISTER OP STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) The outlay for the year 1993-94 under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission was Rs. 740.00 crore and an amount of Rs. 447.63 crore was released upto December, 1993.

Co) Against a target of 750 problem village (including 25 Uninhabited villages), 447 problem villages wore covered during 1993-94.

(e) A target of coverage of 77770 habitations has been set for the year 1994-95 for which an outlay of Rs. 000 crore has been provided.

(d) Due to non-utilisation of funds in J and K, inaccessibility of hard

crore villages etc the progress of coverage In 1993-94 could not be satisfactory.

(e) The following remedial measures have been taken;

(i) The progress monitoring system has been revised to know the details upto habitation level.

(ii) Progress review meeting with Rural Water Supply Secretaries of States and Chief Engineers, PHED was held on 2-8-94 wherein the States have been asked to draw up detailed action plan for the remaining two years of VIII Five Year Plan immediately for fulfilment of the objectives of RGNDAM

(iii) Research and Development relevant to the sector needs have been given adequate emphisis.

"कापार्ट" द्वारा स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता

2429. श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला :
श्री आस मोहम्मद :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "कापार्ट" द्वारा कल्याणकारी गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु जिन स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को आज की तिथि में अनुदान और वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है, उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे प्रत्येक संगठन को कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की गई है ;

(ग) इन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं, जो अपने लेखे और रिपोर्टें नियमित रूप से प्रस्तुत करते हैं ; और

(घ) इन संगठनों को अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल) : (क) और (ख) कापार्ट द्वारा स्वयंसेवी एजेंसियों को परियोजनायें चलाने के लिये वित्तपोषित किया जाता है, जिसके अन्तर्गत जवाहर रोजगार योजना, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण महिला व बाल विकास कार्यक्रम लोक सहयोग, लाभार्थियों का संगठन, ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिक विकास योजना, केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम और त्वरित ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम के क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कापार्ट द्वारा स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, सहायता दी गई स्वयंसेवी एजेंसियों की संख्या, स्वीकृत और रिलीज की गई राशि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है (नीचे देखिए)।

(ग) और (घ) परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत कर दिये जाने के बाद उपर्युक्त किस्तों में कापार्ट द्वारा निधियां रिलीज की जाती हैं। पहली किस्त रिलीज कर दिए जाने के बाद, स्वयंसेवी एजेंसी को एक उचित समय के भीतर निर्धारित प्रोफोर्मा में एक प्रगति रिपोर्ट देनी होती है। आमतौर पर इस अवस्था में भी परियोजनाओं की निगरानी की जाती है। मानिटर की संतोषजनक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर तथा स्वयंसेवी एजेंसी से प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद निधियों की अगली किस्त रिलीज की जाती है। परियोजना के पूरा होने पर एजेंसी अन्तिम प्रगति रिपोर्ट, लेखा परीक्षित लेखा और उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करती है। लगभग सभी स्वयंसेवी एजेंसियों को इस प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करना होता है। कुल मिलाकर स्वयंसेवी एजेंसियां जिनको कापार्ट द्वारा सहायता दी गई, वे लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में समर्थ हुई हैं।

विवरण

(रुपये करोड़ों में)

वर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	एजेंसियों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि	रिलीज की गई राशि
1991-92 . . .	2505	1665	47.29	28.48
1992-93 . . .	2408	1646	45.49	36.04
1993-94 . . .	2331	1690	58.29	55.02
कुल : . . .	7244	5001	151.07	119.54

Scheme of Assistance to .Rural Women in non-farm Development

2430. SHRI S. MADHAVAN; WiU the PRIME MINISTER -be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were benefited under tha Scheme of Assistance to Rural Women in Non-Farm Development as on 30th June, 1994;

(b) what is the total amount distributed under this scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that a new I voluntary agency of rural women is not eligible to obtain loan under this scheme; and

(d) whether Government will extend this scheme to the newly-formed women's organisations with a view to encourage women's organisations with a view to encourage women's organisations in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVE-• LOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Special safeguards have been provided fer assistance in the form of subsidy and "Bank credit to, rural women. Accordingly, 40 per cent of the benefi-ciaria« should belong to rural women. During 1993-94, 8.52 lakh women beneficiaries have been provided assistance under IRDP and 0.46 lakh, women provided assistance during 94-95 (upto June 1994). During 1993-94, Rs. 1406 crores credit mobilised and Rs. 800.31 crores subsidy disbursed to all assisted families under IRDP.

Under IRDP a sub-scheme viz. Development of women and Children in Rrural Areas (DWCRA) and it is meant for all rural women below poverty line engaged in farm and non-farm development. So far, 12,36,105 women have been benefited under DWCRA scheme since inception in 1982-83.

It is proposed to extend all Districts under DWCRA during the 8th Plan*

Finance Commission for Panchayats

2431. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA,-SAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the establishment of a Finance Commission for Panchayats;

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof; and

(c) what steps are proposed to enhance financial viability of Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) Article 243.1 of the Constitution requires tha States to constitute Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchaytas and to make recommendations to the Governor as to— .!..-:

I. the principles which should govern—

(i) the distribution between the States and the Panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State, which may be divided between them and the allocation between the Panchayats at aU levels of their respective shares of such proceeds ;

(ii) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by, the Panchayats;

(iii) the grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the consolidated Fund of the State;

(b) the measures needed to improve the financial position of the Panchayats;

(c) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission by the Governor in the interests o* Bound finance of the Panchayats.

All the States where Part IX of the Constitution is app'ica^'e have incorporated necessary provisions in . their State legislations.

Elections in State in Pursuance of 73dr Constitutional Amendment

2432. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) What are the States which have taken steps to conduct election to constitute Panchayats in accordance with the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment;

(b) whether there is any time limit to conduct such elections to consti tute new Panchayats as per the new provisions;

(c) if so, the details there of; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to ensure that the remaining States *take* steps to conduct election imme diately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) So far, Madhya Pradesh has conducted election to constitute Panchayats in accordance with the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Tripura is going tra conduct Panchayat elections in August, 1994. Besides, Karnataka has constituted Gram Panchayats and elections to Panchayat Samiti|Zilla Parishad remain to be held.

(ti) to (d) Constitution contemplates that Panchayats would be in position immediately after the existing laws are brought in line witn the Constitutional provisions. States which have not constituted Panchayats in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution will have to take immediate steps for constituting! Panchayats! within such time as is absolutely necessary for completing the election process. The Conference of Panchayat Ministers and Panchayat Secretaries of States and Union Territories held on 3.7.93 recommended that States should conduct election to Panchayats within six months of passing the amendment to the State legislation or bringing fresh legislation. The Ministry has accordingly addressed all StateslUTs.

Tree Growers Cooperatives

2433. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA-SWAMY : Will the PK1ME MINIS 1'fcR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NDDB has formulated a scheme to assist tree growers' cooperatives with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether any cooperatives have been selected from Andhra Pradesh for assistance; and

(d) if so, the details[1] thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India and the Government of Sweden signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 30th July, 1992 to enable the National Dairy Develop, ment Board (NDDB) and the National Tree Growers' Cooperative Federation (NTGCF) to implement the Tree Growers' Cooperative Project in the States of Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu with the assistance of Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), The estimated cost of the Project is 50 million Swedish Kronor (approximately Rs. 24.4 crores). The Project aims at organising 300 Tree Growers' Cooperative Societies in these States for developing 10,000 hectares of wastelands during the Project period of five years starting from 1992.

The Government of India and the Government of Canada signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 17th March, 1993 to enable the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and the National Tree Growers' Cooperative Federation (NTGCF) to implement the Tree Growers' Cooperative Project in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka with the assistance of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The estimated cost of the Project is 20 million Canadian dollars (approximately Rs. 45.9 crores). The Project aims at organising 300 Tree Growers' Cooperative Societies in these States for developing 11,400 hectares of wastelands during the Project period of six years starting from 1993.

(c) and (d) As on 31-3-1994, 35 Tree Growers' Cooperative Societies have been organised with 1,923 members in Andhra Pradesh under the Tree Growers' Cooperative Project. The project is operational in the districts of Chittoor and Cud-dapph 8.45 lakh trees have been planted on 337 hectares of revenue wastelands.

Allocation of funds under IRDF anil JRY to Punjab

2434. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: WiU the PRIME MINISTER, be pleased to state;

(a) the Central allocation of funds made to Punjab under the Integra, ted Rural Development Programme and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94:

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made by Govern ment to monitor the funds provided under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER. OP STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) Government is implementing two major rural development Programme viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in the country indulging the State of Punjab. The Central allocation of funds made to

Punjab under IRBP and JRY during 1992-S3 and 1993-94 is as under:_

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Central allocation
	1992.93
IRDP	203.00
JRY	1361.74
	1993-94
	264.00
	1291.27

(b) and (c) N_0 such Report has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(d) Both the schemes viz. IRDP and JRY are closely monitored regularly through periodical Progress reports on both physical and financial aspects, as well as through field inspection by Block/district] State level staff, periodical Meetings of central and state officials, workshop of Project Directors etc. from time to time in order to ensure that funds provided under the programmes are effectively utilised. The Centre has also introduced the scheme of Area Officers wherein senior officers under take field inspection, in the respective states allocated to them.

Setting- up of regional CAPART Committee in th$_e$ country

2435. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has decided to set up Regional CAPART (Council fo$_r$ Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology) Committee in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, what would be the main objective? of setting up such CAP ART; and

(c) the step$_s$ taken to set up the CAPART in different States?

TEE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEV ELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) The Executive Committee of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in it$_s$ meeting held on 17.6.1994 has approved a proposal to decentralise CAPART by setting up Regional Committees. All States would be covered by the Regional Committees. Further details are being worked out.

पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए अतिरिक्त कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन

2436. **श्री राम जेठमलानी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में अत्यन्त पिछड़े हुए 120 जिलों का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन जिलों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन जिलों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने अपने प्रयासों के आधार पर एक नए अति-रिक्त कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि समय-समय पर गठित की गई समितियों ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में लापर-वाही बरतने के कारण अपेक्षित लाभ न मिलने के बारे में सरकार को बताया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस नये कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में क्या एहतियात बरती गई है ताकि देश को वांछित लाभ मिल सके ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल) : (क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान देश के 120 पिछड़े जिलों की पहचान की है जहां बेरोजगारी और अल्परोजगार की बहुतायत है अतः यहां ग्रामीण रोजगार के प्रयासों का विस्तार किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। जवाहर रोजगार योजना की निधियों के 20 प्रतिशत और न्यूनतम 700 करोड़ रुपये इन जिलों में गहन जवाहर रोजगार के लिए रखे गए हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निधियां जिला ग्रामीण एजेन्सी/जिला परिषद को प्रदान की जाती हैं, जो जिले के अन्तर्गत बेरोजगारी और अल्प-रोजगार क्षेत्रों का पता लगाते हैं वे इन क्षेत्रों में जिले की निर्धारित विभिन्न योजनाओं में से कार्यों को शुरू करवाते हैं। इसी प्रकार की योजनाओं की श्रेणी में नहीं मौसमों की सड़कों को बनवाना, लघु सिंचाई कार्य, भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण कार्य, जल समाजीकरण ढांचे, बंजर भूमि विकास कार्य वानिकी आदि आते हैं ताकि ग्रामीण रोजगार को और स्थायी बनाया जा सके और क्षेत्र के सूखे को दूर किया जा सके। वे प्राथमिक स्कूलों विशेष रुप से पिछड़े हुए जनजाति क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक मण्डियों जैसे ग्रामीण ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की योजनाएं अन्य स्रोतों/कार्यक्रमों से उचित पूरक निधियों की मदद से शामिल कर सकते हैं। जिसे उपरोक्त बताई गई योजनाओं में से उचित योजनाएं शामिल करके एक व्यापक कार्य योजना तैयार करेंगे जिसे जिलों में जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेन्सियों/जिला परिषदों द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाएगा। इन जिलों की राज्य-वार सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है (नीचे देखिए)

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(क) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

पहचान किये गये 120 पिछड़े जिलों की सूची

आंध्र प्रदेश

1. आदिलाबाद
2. महबूबनगर
3. वारंगल
4. खम्माम
5. पूर्व गोदावरी
6. नालगोंडा
7. प्रकाशम
8. अनन्तपुर
9. कुरनूल

बिहार

10. पलामु
11. पश्चिम सिंहभूम
12. गुमला
13. रांची
14. दुमका
15. गया
16. हजारीबाग
17. पलामू
18. गढ़वा
19. सिंहभूम
20. सहरसा
21. मुंगेर
22. वैशाली
23. मुजफ्फरपुर
24. दरभंगा
25. सुपौल
26. छपरा
27. जानुई
28. गोडा
29. भागलपुर
30. भागलपुर
31. अमुआ
32. नवादा

गुजरात

33. पंचमहल
34. बलसाड
35. सूरत
36. बडोदरा
37. अमरेली
38. सुरेन्द्रनगर

जम्मू व काश्मीर

39. डोडा
40. उधमपुर

कर्नाटक

41. गुलबर्गा
42. कोलार
43. धारवाड़
44. बीजापुर
45. टुमकुर
46. चित्रदुर्गा
47. बेलरी
48. बीदर

मध्य प्रदेश

49. बस्तर
50. बिलासपुर
51. झबुआ
52. पश्चिम निमाड
53. सरगुजा
54. रायपुर
55. मांडला
56. रायगढ
57. धार
58. शहडौल
59. सिवौनी
60. सिद्धी
61. पूर्वी निमाड
62. जबलपुर
63. बेतुल
64. राजनंदगांव
65. दुर्ग

महाराष्ट्र

66. धूले
67. नासिक
68. थाने
69. यावतमूल
70. अमरावती
71. नांदेड
72. बांदरा
73. चन्द्रपुर
74. बुलढाना
75. अकोला
76. पुणे
77. अहमदनगर
78. सांगली
79. शोलापुर
80. बीड़
81. औरंगाबाद

उड़ीसा

82. कोरापुट
83. मयूरभंज
84. कटक
85. सम्बलपुर
86. सुरेन्द्रगढ़
87. कालाहांडी
88. क्योंझर
89. गंजम
90. फूलबनी

राजस्थान

91. उदयपुर
92. बनासवाड़ी
93. डूंगरपुर
94. सवाई माधोपुर
95. बाड़मेर
96. अजमेर

तमिलनाडु

97. साउथ अरकोट
98. छांगेलपट्टु
99. तांजेवर

100. धर्मापुरी
101. छिंदमबारनेर
102. रामनाथपुरम

उत्तरप्रदेश

103. इलाहाबाद
104. सीतापुर
105. गाजीपुर
106. हरदोई
107. सोनभदर
108. बलिया
109. मिर्जापुर
110. पियौरागढ़
111. पौढ़ीगढ़वाल
112. अलमोड़ा
113. बांदा
114. बहराईच

पश्चिमी बंगाल

115. मेदनीपुर
116. कुच बिहार
117. वर्धमान
118. बांकुड़ा
119. पुरुलिया
120. वीरभूम

"Training of trainers" or Panchayat Raj Programme

2437. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a.) whether Government have a programme called "Training of Trainers" for Panchayat Raj Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this programme has been implemented in Andhra Pra desh; and

(d) if go, the details therof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) SHRI RAM. ESHWAR THAKUR.): (a) and (b) With the en,actmen$_t$ of the Constj-tuion (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 and subsequent amendments made in the State legislations on. Panchayati Raj it is expected that a large number of new candidates would b$_e$ elected to Panchayats. In order to familiarise these person with the Panchayati Raj System, great emphasis is being given to a massive training programme at the national and state levels. *A$_s$* a part of these Training efforts, the Training of Trainers has been organised at three selected national institutions. But the major part of these training efforts will have to be organised by the State Governments through their own institutions like SIRDs, ETCs_ ATIs etc.

<c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has addressed all States including Andhra Pradesh regarding training programmes for Panchayati Raj functionaries. In the Training of Trainers programme conducted by th= National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, participants from Andhra Pradesh have also been trained. Now the Government of Andhra Pradesh would take necessary steps to organize training at the state level and below.

Drinking water mission in Andhra Pradesh

2433. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the drinking water problem in district of Nalgonda Medak, Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh has been covered by the "Drinking Water Mission"; and

(b) how many villages and habitations would still be left in above

three districts to be covered by Drinking Water Mission at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE. MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) The position of problem villages and habitations with no source of drinking water facility identified and covered upto 31.4.94 is as under;

	No. of problem villages		
	Identified in 1985 survey	Covered upto 31-3-94	Balance
Nalgonda	910	815	95
Medak	1166	1144	22
Nizamabad	668	668	Nil

	No. of habitations		
	Identified in '91-93 survey*	covered upto 31-3-94	Balance
Nalgonda	548	206	342
Medak	124	111	13
Nizamabad	264	58	206

•Data under validation.

(b) Th$_e$ balance problem villages are likely to be covered by providing at least one source of safe drinking water by the end of 1994-95. Similarly the balance no source habitations are likely to be covered by the end Ol 1995-36.

Allocation of funds for various rural developments programmes fn Rajasthan

2439. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) what are the year-wise and district-wise details of the amount allocated during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1994-95 for the implementation of programmes for the rural employ-men^ rural water supply and sanitation and rural development in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have completed the work of reviewing these programmes during the said period in Raasthan;

(c) if so_ what is the outcome of the same; and

(d) what steps have been taken or are proposed to by taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana JRY), Accelerated Rural Water

Supply Programme (ARWSP) & Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) are major Rural Development Programmes being implemented by the Govt, in the entire country including the state of Rajasthan. Yea wise and district-wise details of allocation during 1981-92, 1992-93 & 1994-95 are given in enclosed statements-! to III (See below).

Statement-I

Details of amount allocated/released under IRDP to Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Districts	Amount allocated/released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1991-92	1992-93	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ajmer	112.094	105.696	148.92
2	Alwar	196.166	184.966	260.62
3	Banswara	112.094	105.696	148.92
4	Baran	98.084	92.482	130.30
5	Barmer	112.094	105.696	148.92
6	Bharatpur	126.108	118.906	167.52
7	Bhilwara	154.132	145.332	204.74
8	Bikaner	56.048	52.848	74.44
9	Bundi	56.048	52.848	74.44
10	Chittorgarh	182.156	171.754	241.98
11	Churu	98.084	92.482	130.30
12	Dausa	56.048	52.848	93.06
13	Dholpur	56.048	52.848	74.44
14	Bungerpur	70.060	66.056	93.08
15	Ganganagar	140.120	132.120	186.16
16	Jaipur	182.154	171.754	241.98
17	Jaisalmer	42.036	39.636	55.84
18	Jalore	98.084	92.482	130.30
19	Jhalawar	84.068	79.270	111.68
20	Jhunjhunu	112.096	105.694	148.92
21	Jodhpur	126.108	118.906	167.52
22	Kota	70.060	66.060	93.08
23	Nagaur	154.132	145.330	204.76
24	Pali	140.120	132.120	186.16

1	2	3	4	5
25	Rajsamand	98.084	92.482	130.32
26	Swai Madhopur	154.132	145.330	186.16
27	Sikar	112.096	105.694	148.92
28	Sirohi	70.060	66.060	93.08
29	Tonk	84.068	79.270	111.68
30	Udaipur	154.132	145.330	204.76
	TOTAL	3306.814	3118.009	4393.00

Statement-II

Details of amount allocated/released under JRY to Rajasthan

Sl. No.	District	Amount allocated/released during (Rs. in Lakhs) 1991-92 (JRY)	1992-93 (JRY)	1994-95 JRY	IJRY	EAS
1	2	3	4	5	5	6
1	Ganganagar	171.23	744.29	404.28	..	400.00
2	Bikaner	234.68	303.29	235.56	..	160.00
3	Churu	307.03	382.70	301.22	..	280.00
4	Jhunjhunu	172.64	370.87	257.44	..	320.00
5	Alwar	347.30	661.92	502.01	..	..
6	Bharatpur	295.65	356.79	377.41	..	..
7	S. Madhopur	296.13	619.13	494.47	548.00	80.00
8	Jaipur	412.52	508.83	507.62	..	..
9	Sikar	84.25	465.30	284.34	..	320.00
10	Ajmer	386.47	322.55	388.84	545.00	80.00
11	Tonk	176.27	352.95	333.17	..	120.00
12	Jaisalmer	117.47	165.25	267.42	..	120.00
13	Jodhpur	218.00	498.70	354.01	..	360.00
14	Nagaur	145.12	760.96	363.99	..	440.00
15	Pali	362.98	501.10	366.91	..	400.00
16	Barmer	309.66	688.78	455.43	580.00	320.00
17	Jalore	294.52	350.86	331.42	..	280.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Sirohi	159.80	313.44	248.08	..	40. 00
19	Bhilwara	284.34	526.16	500.03	..	..
20	Udaipur	508.02	797.85	708.87	762.00	280.00
21	Chittor	377.38	507.07	483.77	—	80.00
22	Dungerpur	398.07	617.21	489.60	617.00	200.00
23	Banaswara	668.81	738.54	596.30	603.00	320.00
24	Bundi	129.00	251.28	285.48	..	80.00
25	Kota	115.68	252.42	284.44	..	120.00
26	Jhalawar	128.10	329.92	343.40	..	..
27	Dholpur	63.54	135.15	233.93	..	..
28	Dausa	197.60	242.53	332.55	..	80.00
29	Baran	102.95	489.29	357.12	..	..
30	Rajsamand	61.21	387.45	323.34	..	..
	TOTAL	7580.42	13642.58	11413.51	3655.00	4880.00

Statement-III

Amount released in respect of ARWSP and Rural Sanitation Programme

State : Rajasthan

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)		Remarks
	RWSP	CRSP	
1991-92	4283.00	0.00	District-wise details are not maintained
1992-93	4763.00	63.25	
1994-95	8222.00	190.00	

@amount allocated.

Misuse oil funds under JRY

2440. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME: MINISTER *be* pleased to state;

(a) whether the Central Government have *set* up vigilance committees at the village level to check misutilization of the funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRL);

(b) if so, how many committees have been constituted and in which States;

(c) whether from almost all the States misuse of JRY funds have been noticed; and

(d) if so, what are the States where the JRY funds have been misused and what action the Union

Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL, DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL, DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) Government of India ha$_s$ issued instructions to ali the States for constituting vigilance committees in all the village Panchayats for each village under their jurisdiction to oversee, supervise and monitor the implementation of works under Ja-warhar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) . The number and details of such vigilance committees are not monitored at the Central level.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, a few complaints have been recevied by the Government of India regarding misuse of JRY funds in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Considering the number of Panchayats involved in the implementation of the Yojana in the country, the number of complaints regarding the misuse of JRY funds are relatively few. Whenever such complaints are received in the Ministry of Rural Development, they are referr«d to the concerned State Governments for inquiry and appropriate remedial action. Some of the State Governments have suspended the officers|saipanches fou»d responsible for misuse of JRY funds. Criminal cases have also been initiated against the officers | sarpanches who have committeed irregularities in the utilisation of JRY funds.

To ensure proper utilisation of JRY funds, a series of measurs have been taken to monitor the implementation of JRY throughout the country. The State Govemments are required to draw a scheduled of inspection for each supervisory level officer at the State|District Block levels to review the qualitative aspects of the programme. In addition, the State level Co-ordination Committees (SLCCs) for Rural Development Programmes also monitor the implementation of JRY.

The Ministry of Rural Development has recently introduced a system of area officers with a view to effectively monitoring the implementation of various programmes of Rural Development including JRY. Under this scheme, Senior Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above have been allocated one or two States each. They are required to visit the States allocated to them and give a feed back on the implementation of Rural Development programmes including JRY.

बिहार में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

2441. **श्री जनार्दन यादव :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा बिहार में सघन विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये स्वीकृत किये गये जिलों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भागलपुर जिले के बांका अनुमंडल को सघन विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जिसे एक वर्ष पहले एक जिले में परिवर्तित कर दिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार बांका जिले को इस सघन विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक, तथा यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल) : (क) से (घ) वर्ष 1993–94 के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा बिहार के 23 जिलों सहित देश, के विभिन्न राज्यों के 120 पिछड़े जिलों जहां बेरोजगार और अल्प-रोजगार का

बाहुल्य है, में जवाहर रोजगार योजना को गहन किया गया है । इन 120 जिलों का 50 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की जनसंख्या और 50 प्रतिशत कृषि श्रमिक उत्पादकता (सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम जिलों, जिनमें अधिकांश खंड सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम क्षेत्रों के हैं को शामिल किया गया है और वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक रूप से उन्नत जिलों को छोड़ दिया गया है) की तरजीह के आधार पर चयन किया गया है । इस मानदण्ड के आधार पर बांका जिला चुने गये 120 पिछड जिलों की सुची में नहीं आता ।

Special scheme for rural artisans in Bihar

2442. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Government special scheme for 100 rural artisans rated in the below poverty line category in Dumka Commissionary, Bihar, has been undertaken by the Bihar Government;

(b) if so, what is the amount allocated by Government for the said scheme;

(c) what are the main features of the proposed scheme;

(d) what are the areas where the scheme would be introduced; and

(e) how many artisans would be benefited under the scheme during 1994 in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI H. FATED : (a) Yes, a Central Government special scheme for rural artisans rated below the poverty line category has been undertaken in Dumka district, which falls within Santhal Paraganas Division. Another district, which falls within Santhal Paraganas Division^ is also covered under the scheme.

(to) Rs. 7.794 lakh ie the Cental allocation under the scheme for each district for 1994-95.

(c) The main features of the scheme are (a) increasing production (b) enhancing quality of products and (c) elimination of fatigue. The ultimate aim of the scheme is to lift artisans above the poverty line.

(d) All traditional rural artisans living below the poverty line except handloom weavers, needle workers, tailors and beedi workers are included under this scheme.

(e) 6,500 rural artisans will be benefited under the scheme during!
1994-95 in Bihar.

Malpractices adopted by the doctors of paediatrics departmeent of AIDY1S

2443. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA; WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) are aware that certain Doctors of Paediatrics Department of AIIMS have committed malpractice and forgery; '

(b) if so, what are the names of those doctors together with their designations as well as the allocations against them;

(c) whether CSIR have conducted any inquiry into the case, and if so. what is the outcome of the same; and

(d) whether any of such doctors hav-3 been debarred toy CSIR from guiding the pool officers, and if so, whether they are no more guiding any pool officer, actually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THT? PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI); (a) and (b) An incident had come to light wherein an Ex-Pool Officer namely, Dr. A. K. Deoari committed an irregularity inasmuch as he proceeded to Australia to avail himself of a Clinical Fellowship without informing CSIR and without tendering his resignation as required under the relevant rules. Even on his return to India, the said Pool Officer supressed this vital fact and instead requested sanction of leave on the ground of family circumstances. Dr. Meharban Singh Head, Paediat-ric Department, AIIMS who was guiding Dr. A. K. Deorari in his work during his Pool Officership was also alleged to have helped Dr. Deorari in this act of irregularity.

(c) and (d) Since AIIMS had instituted an inquiry into the incident, CSIR did not conduct any inquiry separately in the matter, Nevertheless, keeping jn view the seriousness of the matter, CSIR debarred Dr. Meharban Singh, Head of the Paedi-atric Department of AIMS from guiding Pool Officer$_s$ and no Pool Officer is presently being guided by him. The matter had also been taken up for refund of Rs. 43,6891-representing the overpayment of salary drawn by Dr. Deorari.

Selsmographic laboratories

2444. SHRI K. M. KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Seismographic laboratories have been set up at some places in the country;

■(b) if so, the details of their locations State and Union Territory-wise, with function of each laboratory;

(c) whether these laboratories have made any studies to indicate which areas of country are prone to earthquake very often;

(d) if so, the details thereof and what are the steps proposed to be taken to make these laboratories sophisticated;

(e) whether Government also ask these laboratories to make studies and researches more in the field to give advance intimation about earthquake tremors; and

(f) if so. the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

i

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) • (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India Meteorological Department operates the National Network of 37 seismological observatories spread over different parts of the country. The State Territory-wise list of these observatories is as follows:— Assam (1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1), Andhra Pradesh (1), Bihar (2), Delhi (1), Gujarat (1), Goa (1), Himachal Pradesh (2). Jammu and Kashmir (2), Kerala (1), Karnataka (1), Laccadive & Minicoy Islands (1), Maharashtra (6), Madhya Pradesh (2), Meghalaya (2), Manipur (1), Nepal (1), Rajasthan (1), Tripura (1), Tamil Nadu (2), Uttar Pradesh (5) and West Bengal ('l) . In addition to the above IMD has established 16 other observa-tories to cater to some specialised projects. The Department of Science & Technology has set up a network of 39 seismic stations in the Northwest Himalaya under its Himalayan Seismicity Programme. Also 3 Strong Motion Arrays of about 58 instruments each at Kangra, Garhwal (Himalaya) and North-West region are operational under this programme. Other organisations like Nation-al Geophysical Research Institute. Hyderabad; Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay and different river

valley projects have also set up local seismic networks for specifc research and application requirements.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. On th$_e$ basis of data of the past earthquakes and geological factors, the Bureau of India Standards has published a seismic zoning map (IS; 1893-1984) dividing the country into five zones. Zone V is the most vulnerable to earthquakes while zone I is the least prone. Zone V covers areas in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, U.P. Hills, Rann of Kutch, North Bihar, entire NE Region and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Zone IV largely covers the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, State of the Capital Region of Delhi, North U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim, Parts o Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Rest of the country falls under seismic zones III, II and I which are comparatevely less seismic. As per practice, the seismic zoning map i$_s$ periodically updated. The seismic observatories are upgraded on continuing basis.

A specific project has been evolved for upgradation and expansion of seismic observatories for which World Bank has, indicated its support.

(e) and (f) The earthquake data collected by the seimological observatories is used for scientific studies. Research is continuing to understand the mechansm. of earthquakes, However, presently there is no technology available anywhere in the world to predict earthquakes in time, space and magnitude with reasonable degree of accuracy.

Use of grarlie in pest control

2445. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleassd to state; ,

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study conducted by Council of Satentific and Industrial Research, garlic, used *as* preservative and for flavouring, can also be used in pest control management;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the use of garlic in pest control is likely :o reduce the use of hazardous chemicals used in spraying on crops; and

(c) if so, whether Government have drawn any plan to popularise the use of garlic in pest control and reduce dependence on imported chemicals used in spraying; and if so, the details thereoi"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS: OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI). (a) and (b) No uuch study has been conducted by CSIR. However, anti-bacterial effect of Garlic reported by BARC, Bombay Loyola College Madras, Central Rice Research, Institute, Cuttack and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai indicate that Garlic can be used for control of house lies, mosquitoes, insect pests of cotton and stored gra-ins. Violatile fraction of Garlic oil, both natural and synthetic, have proved to be effectice in controlling paddy moth, pulses beetle, khapra beetle (for stored wheat grain) and rice moth.

(n) Techno.economic feasibility of such plans need to be gone into thoroughly before embarking upon the proposed substitution.

Bio_village development Project

2446. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are implementing "Bio-Village Develops ment Projects";

(b) if so, the States or Union Territories where these projects are being implemented;

(c) whether UNDP assistance has been made available for these projects; and

(d) if so j the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI). (a) and (b) A Bio-Village Pilot Project is being implemented by MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, Madras in three villages in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(c) and (d) UNDP ie extending supporting to the extent of US 4,97,30'! i approximately Rs. 155 lakhs). An ay reement was signed between De partment of Economic Affairs, Planning Commission and UNDP on "1st july. 159" The project perred is five years, and the project is ex pected to become operational from 31st October, 1994.

CSIR Laboratories

2447. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to static:

(a) whether it is a fact that the R&D Programme of the CSIR system of laboratories are categorized into four major groups (i) industry and economy oriented programmes, (ii) social programmes, (iii) basic rese arch programmes and (iv) research support and technical services;

(b) what, is the laboratory-wise current share of funds allocated to the CSIR for e=ch of these four groups;

(c) what is the laboratory-wise current share of annual cash flow from the Government Departments (Central and State), public sector undertakings, private sector units for each of these four groups;

(d) what, is the laboratory-wise current pattern of annual cash flow from the companies having foreign equity alongwith their names for each of these four groups;

(e) what is the current pattern of aligning of rights for knowledge wid technology transfer io the companies with foreign equity; and

(f) which are the foreign companies, alongwith the names of projects/programmes, have been given the exclusive rights for technology/ Knowledgde transfer?

THE MINISTER. OF STATE IN 'l HE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND SPACE AND MINISTER, nF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF .SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ■ SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): <?.) Yes. Sir.

fb) Broadlv the resource development by end objectives were directed ri 17 ring 1993-94 as follows:

Industry & economy oriented programmes	35%
Societal programmes	15%
Basic research programmes	15%
S&T services	20%
Infrastructure and human resource development	15%

However, allocations by CSIR are made laboratorywise with the direc tions that these percentages be ketpt inview while allocating fund for dif ferent programmes/projects, The labora tory-wise allocations for the year 1993-94 ire placed at Statement.

(c) Laboratorywise current share of annual cash-flow for the year 1993-94 is placed at Annexure, (see Appendix 171, Annexure No. 88)

(d) The information is furnished at Annexure. (See Appendix 171 Annexure No. 38)

(e) CSIR does not discriminate between Indian Companies. whether with or without foreign equity in transfer/licensing of CSIR knowledge base and technology. The terms and condition of transfer/licensing of technology depend upon the nature of technology, CSIR inputs and its potential market.

(f) CSIR is collaborating with Ml/s. Zymogenetics Inc., USA for develop, ment of Centchroman as a drug in the treatment of osteoporosis, resten osis and psoriasi for which the US firm holds the patents. Zymogenetics will have the exclusive rights for 10 years to manufacture and market the drug when it is developed and app roved.

Statement

Laboratory-wise allocation of funds for the year 1993-94

Name of Laboratory/ Institute	Allocation for 1993-94
1	2
CBRI, Roorkee	530.305
CCMB, Hyderabad	658.164
CDRI, Lucknow	922.510
CECRI, Karaikudi	623.254
CEERI, Pilani	654.103
CBT, New Delhi	208.837
CFRI, Dhanbad	854.640
CFTRI, Mysore	790.050
CGCRI, Calcutta	637.635
CIMAP, Lucknow	463.253
CLRI, Madras	640.132
CMERI, Durgapur	842.392
CMRI, Dhanbad	562.661
CRRI, New Delhi	420.825
CSIO, Chandigarh	714.390
CSMCRI, Bhavnagar	456.875
IICB, Calcutta	485.785
IIP, Dehradun	625.488
IMT, Chandigarh	331.450
INSDOC, New Delhi	457.890
ITRC, Lucknow	412.846
CSIR, Madras Complex	74.377
NAL, Bangalore	1687.683
NTAF	21.500
NBRI, Lucknow	607.020
NCL, Pune	1181.639
NEERI, Nagpur	545.293
NGRI, Hyderabad	798.418
NIO, Goa	981.510
NISTADS, New Delhi	199.130
NML, Jamshedpur	961.910
NPL, New Delhi	1253.430
Palampur Complex	233.800
PID, New Delhi	420.268
RRL, Bhopal	265.690
RRL, Bhubaneswar	432.961
IICT, Hyderabad	1099.753
RRL, Jammu	499.970
RRL, Jorhat	508.331
RRL, Trivandrum	347.095
SERC, Mairas	339.699
SERC, Ghaziabad	204.850
Total Lab.	24957.814
CSIR Headquarter	5168.111
G. Total:	30125.925

(The Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

Papers laid on the Table

(i) Memorandum of understanding (1994-95) between Govt. of India and Indian Rase Eorths Limi ted,

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between Govt, of India and Electronics Corporation of India Ltd for the year, 1994-95.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHA TURVEDI): Madam, I lay on the Table a copy each in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

(i) Memorandum of understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and Indian Rare Earths Limited for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6238/94]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding (1994.95) between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-0239/94]

Memoranda of Understanding between Govt. of India and Madras Fertilizers Ltd. , Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Hindustan Anti? bioties Ltd. and Indian Petrochemcals Corporation Ltd. for the year 1994. 95.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER UF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Madam, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) or the following papers: —

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government *ot* India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers — Department of Fertilizers) and Madras Fertilizers Limited for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6240/94].

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers— Department of Fertilizers) and the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited for the year 1994.95.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6241/94].

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers — Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and tha Hindustan Antibiotics Limited fo* the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6243/94].

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicalg and Fertilizers— Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5242/49)

Notification of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Justice)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R, BHARDWAJ): I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, a copy in English and Hindi) of the Mnistry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Justice) Notification G.S.R. No. 444(E), dated the 10th May; 1994; publishing the Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1994, together with an explanatory memorandum thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-■8244/94].

(i) Report and Accounts (1992-93) of the Institute or D£fence Studies and Anaysis, New Delhi and related papers.

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between Govt_ of India and the Bharat Dynamic Ltd. for the year 1994-95.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Madam I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a above.

(Ht Memorandum of Understanding (between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) and the Bharat Dynamic Limited for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. *L1*-fi347/94]

REPORT AND MINUTES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU (Bihar); Madam^ I bag to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Tenth Report of the Standing Committee an Energy on 'Modernisation and Growth of Coal Industry—A and Minutes of the Sittings ot' the Commintee'Sub-Commiittee relating thereto.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before I take up the Special Mentions and other important issues$_5$ there is a small Bill which is being returned to us from the Lok Sabha with very minor amendments. I would like to take it up first. The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1992, Shri H, R. Bhardwaj.

THE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHOR! THIS AAMENDMENT) BILL 1993

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI II. R. BHARDWAJ): Maam I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the legal ServiceS Authorities (Amendment) Bill 1992, be taken into consideration, namely;—

ENACTING FORMULA 1.

Page 1, line 1 —

for 'Forty-third' substitute 'Forty-fifth'

CLAUSE—1

2. Page 1, line 4,—

jor "1992" *substitute* '1994

The question was put and the modon was adopted.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Madam, I beg to move:

That the amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.

'ine question was put and the modon waa adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : Madam with your permission, I would just like to men ••ion that the agenda, as it is listed today, has the Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1994, which has been passed by the Lok Sabha. If the House would agree, I would request you to consider taking up the Mani. pur Appropriation Bill first and the other two Bills subsequently.

THF, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Does the House agree?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, instead of the Motor Vehicles Act, we will take up the Manipur Appropriation Bill. (Tamil Nadu)

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): There is nobody to disagree.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Maybe, there could t>e a dissent tag voice. If we don't have the Opposition, I am worried we may have opposition within. Mr| Jagesh Desai.

SHRI CHIMANRHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Madam Chairperson, I want to raise an issue.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN- Yes after Mr. Jagesh Desai.

RE. NON-DEDUCTION OF TAV AI SOURCE BY FOREIGN COMPANIES

SHtil JAGESH DESAI (Maharash tra): Madam Chairperson, I want to raise a very important tss^e- The Department of Revenue has taken a very, very correct and bold step. In respect of four foreign companies who were not deducting the tax at source from salaries, the Government h:is taken a decision that if they don't deduct the tax at source by the end of August, they will face not only penalty but also prosecution. :Madam_ these foreign companies and some outers whose employees are foreigners and whose salaries are paid abroad, did not deduct the tax at source and they have not paid about *Rs.* 500 crores to the exchequer. Ma dam, I am happy that after the JPC report, the Government has taken steps after steps to see that those who are evading tax and those who are not paying tax are penalised. One company has not paid tax to the tune of Rs. 800 crores which they deduc ted from the salaries. The foreign companies think that they are free to do whatever they want and they wiU remain scot-free. Madam, if they are given concession^ for the purpose of extending the foreign investment, I can understand that. But once they have come into the country they have to abide by the laws *of* this country- If they fail, then the Government must taken action which is required. I would like te know from the hon. Minister why no action has been taken for so many years. I am happy that now the Revenue Department has woken up. They have received notices. So, I complicent the Government. But at the same time they should be charged 15 per cent interest, I think under the law everybody should be treated in the same manner and penalties should be levied on them. They cannot . be exempted under any scheme. You should not charge the interest on those who pay the amount before 31st. The Government should

(Shri Jagesh Desai) l

again think over it. If the Indian employees do not deduct tax at source, they are not only pen. alised but also prosecuted, penality also should be levied on them Otherwise the people would get a wrong message. I again complement the Finance Ministry, especially the Revenue Secretary and the Finance Secretary, for the very good work which they are doing. I again compliment them,. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is here. I am sure he will note down whatever your suggestions are.

RE. INTERVIEW ON T.V. OF BOMB, BLASTS ACCUSED YAKJB MEMON.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Madam, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to raise a very important issue. Madam, this morning, I read on the front page of The Times of India that the designated TADA Judge, Mr. J". N. Patel has asked the CBI to explain about Yakub's interview in the Newstraek. This raises a very vital issue. Why was Yakub selected for an interview in such an extraordinary style? And, why was a particular medium selected for this purpose? I don't subscribe to the charge, but there is a feeling in the country that the Yakub affair is being overplayed with ,a view to diverting attention from the question arising out of the boycott by the Op position of his House and the other House. Although I don't subscribe to it, yet a daily interview by the CBI to the Press, and going one step forward and permitting an interview on Judge, Mr. Patel, has questioned the T.V.,' all these call for really an explanation. The designated TADA CBI on this. The Home Minister is not here; in fact it would have been better had he been here. Members of Parliamt'S t have a right to seek an explanation because we are also holding some position. *1%* will be very good and desirable if the Home Minister comes before the House and makes a statement and explain what the necessity for such en interview v/as and why a daily briefing is being given. I have no objection to important briefings. If you do it everyday, then, some other motive will be attributed to it. Although I don't subscribe to it yet I do agree that the nabbing of the criminals involved in the Bombay blasts ii a very important case and the public has a right to know something about it, But the way it is being done is creating certain problems. Therefore, Madam, kindly convey my feelings to (he Home Minister. Some hon. M^m-■bers here also[1] seem to be expressing some sorted a desire that the Home Minister should make a statement on this issue.

SHRI P. UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I fuily support the mention made by my friend, Chiman-bhai Mehetaji. We do understand the anxiety of the Government to inform the public about the involvement of Pakistan in the destabilisation efforts. Whatever valuable information that we secure from the culprits can be shared with the people to a certain extent. But, Yakub Memon is under the custody of the CBI, not even in judicial custody, and the CBI should use this opportunity to elicit more information from him, so that the other culprits can be nabbed. IS is all right, as Mr. Chimanbhai Mehta said, that the CBI can give selective information to the people through the Press, etc. But, exposing him through a T.V interview, that too by a private news agency, is, I think, unprecedented, lit is generally not done. It will not only hamper the course justice, but it will also hamper the apprehending of other culprits. I do not know how such an indiscriminate act has been committed by the CBI.

The Government owes an explanation to this House and to the nation. I hope that[1] the Government will come forward and clarify on what basis this thing was allowed.

f SYED SIBTEY RAZI; (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, i think it is a very sensitive matter. It has come to our knowledge that Pakistan is bent upon destabilising our country. Through the Bombay blasts accused, many important clues have come. I think it amounts to an impropriety on the part of the CBI to have exposed the criminal of that stature. It wiH only complicate the issue and create more problems. I quite agree with my friend that all relevant information should be collected.

He should not be projected as a hero. He has committed a big criminal offence in the country. But the way the CBI is treating it is not in the fitness of things. The Home Minister should come with an explanatory statement as to why it was done. The CBI shoud restrain itself ifi om doing such things. Madam, I agree with the view of the hon. Member who has raised a very pertinent point.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I only want to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members I wish that the Court had not passed such an observation on the way the CBI had conducted itself. One more thing also happens. In one of the press releases issued by the CBI, it was said that this gantleman went to Nepal and from there he was arrested. This was the information given by the CBI. Thereafter, the Nepalese Government clarified that they did not know any such incident having occurred in Nepal and that they did not know anybody by that name. They further said that Mr. Yakub had neither gone to Nepal nor had he been arrested by them. Because of this information, the other Governments retaliate and say that this has not happened. What happens ultimately is that the credibility of the statement of the CBI is lost. I felt very bad, 1 don't know why the CBI makes a statement like this and allow others to contradict it. Once a statement is made, it is incumbent on the CBI to substantiate the statement—that this man went to Nepal and he was arrested in Nepal. Whenever a statement is made by the CBI, it has to be substantiated by it.... (Interruptions) . . .

SHRI P UPENDRA: Actually, it is the other way round. Mr. Yakub said that he was arrested in Nepal... (Interruptions).. .

SHtil V. NARAYANASAMY (Pon-'dicherry): Actually, Mr. Yakub ^aid he was arres.ed in Nepal. The CBI said that he was arrested at the New Delhi Railway Station.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: The statement was like that. I read it in the newspapers. Maybe, I am confused 1 don't know whether the newspaper confused me. What I feel is that it is better that this kind incoherent statements are not published in the newspapers. There is a proper maimer in which publicity should be given. It is not that all newspapers are very precise. I hope that the CBI will not resort to this type of things thereafter, i; hope that the Home Minister wiH come to the House and make a statement on this issue so that we may be able to know what has actually happened.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, I would like to associate myself with Shri Chimanbhai Mehta's view. As far as the CBI's conduct is cvoncerned in connection with the arrest of Mr. Yakub Memon, the CBI is giving the details off its investigations and they are being published in the newsppers every day. There is a very big honspiracy in the Bombay blsats case. In fact, it is an interna-ional conspiracy. The other accused persons in this conspiracy have fled to

Pakisan. The information is that they are hiding in some places in Pakistan and other European countries. This is what the information is. The effect of the supply by the CBI of important information in the bomb blasts case on a day-to-day basis that, too[1], when the investigation is still going on—it is also a fact that the people are very curious to know the developments in the case—will be that the accused persons wiU brush aside the evidence which is available as on date. Because of this, the other accused persons will be very vigilant and try to evade their arrest by the police.

Madam, one surprising thing is that when he ie in the CBI custody, I don't know how a video interview wag taken t>y a private agency. It is a very serious matter. Thereofre, it is important to let us know the circumstanesces under which his in terview was taken. This is import ant because there is already a controversy in relation to his ar rest. The CBI is blowing it out of proportion. I want the hon. Horn* Minister to make a statement to the people of the country. The people of the country should know what the real facts are. I would like the hon. Minister to come out with a statement and explain the position to the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; There are two aspects to it. One is, how the interview was allowed to be tak en by a pivate agency. The other is it was broadcast on the official media. There are two aspects to it. It is not one mistake. It is a double mistake. It was broadcast by Doordarshan which gives it a kind of authentically. Somebody should have seen to it as to what was going on. I also share the concern of the House. . . *(Interruptions) ...*

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Moreover, he is already apprehending danger to his family. If you over-expose him, this danger will be increasing.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; We are not concerned with the danger to his family. They committed a crime and they have to suffer or it. We are concerned about the true investigation which will unearth the conspiracy in it and the people in volved in it.

Re. Demand for withdrawal of circular issued by director-General of Civil Aviation regarding use of Hindi

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATA RAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, *I* want to draw the attention of the House and your attention particu larly, to a very disturbing news item which appeared in the newspapers and this relates to a circular which has been issued by the Director-General of Civil Aviation. Madam, according to this circular, in future all communications to the Director General of Civil Aviation on Tuesday should be in Hindi only.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Why Tuesdays?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam I do not understand (Intereuptions) .

AN HON'BLE MEMBER; There is no logic in this.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARA JAN: Not only that there is no lo gic in it, I do not understand why certain people in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation are inter-ted in disturbing the peace in the country. Things are going along quitely. Already the people of south India have an apprehension. . __ *(Interruptions)...* that Hindi is being imposed on them... (Interruptions) .... I do not want to waste the time of the House. I

have two points to make and *I* will make those .points . .. *{Interruptions)* .,.

Madam, it is a very sensitive subject, specially in areas like Civil Aviation. Aa far as private taxi operators operating in the southern States, particularly in my State of Tamil Nadu are concerned it is a very sensitive subject and you have to deal with it very carefully. To say 'only Hindi' means straightway taking the entire State out of the picture. Very few people understand Hindi.

There are private air taxi operators like NECC Airlines and other airlines which are based tin Tamil Nadu. They wi! not be able to communicate or understand and they will be completed out of business if it ie insisted that it should be only Hindi.

secondly, now all along we have been hearing the story that they are not against any other language, they are only against a colonial kind of a hang-over. The question is: Why-only Hindi? Why not Tamil also? Why not Malayalam also Why not Telugu also? What is behind this? Why not any other language? Why not all the languages that are there age that are there in the WIndian in the Indian Constitution? What is the meaning of the circular I can understand if you say that you have to address all communications in rather Hindi or English Or some other Indian language. I can understand that. If they want to create additional work for themselves, it is all right. This is what the official Languages Commttee is doing. We understand that. They want to promote Hindi. We understand that- But the entire purpose o* saying 'only Hindi' is creating a language divide. It is making the people of south India feel insecure and it is defeating the entire purpose of national integration. I would like to tell the Director General il you ara trying to achieve national integration through the imposition of Hindi, you cannot be doing a greater disservice.

Therefore my demand is that I would like the hon. Minister to come forward with a statement, clarify matters as to what tha circular is, how you can issue a circular like the and why not in any other language . .. *{lnterruptions).* .. and immediately withdraw the circular which has hurt t^{h}e sentiments of the people of south India.

. .. *{lnterruptions)* ...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Madam.. I would like to associate myself with the hon. Member, Shrimati Jay&nthi Natarajan about the circular issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. The imposition of Hindi is not only indirect, but it is direct. Madam, they say rh&t on Tuesdays the pri-■ ate a^rtaxi operators should correspond with the Director General of Civil Aviation only in Hindi. But on other days, they say, they can send it in English also. What i$_{s}$ the purpose that they are going to achieve by sending such a circular This ip the point which you have to ponder over. Madam, this shows 1hc height of hipocrisy on the part of the Directorate General *Ot* Civil Aviation for the purpose of imposing Hindi in its own manner on the people of non-Hindi-speaking States. They also say that even in the in-flight.. .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Don't go that far.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, this is the beginning of it. That is my reading. Though, opinion$_{s}$ may differ. I also quite understand the hon. Deputy Chairman's feelings; But, my feeing is that if the people of my area, especially Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra, and Kerala read it, they wiU feel that in the name of Hindi they are being alienated. That told of an impression

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: should not go. Madam, il a person from south is going in a flight and ail the announcement^ are made ;□ Hindi, what will be his fooling? He wouldn't know wl,a,, *is* going on An hon'ble Member also raised on that day the Hindi Alms are going on and we don't know what is going on on the T.V. Therefore, Madam, this circular has to be withdrawn.

Earlier also when another issue was raised about the different depart, ments, the hon'ble Deputy Chairman gave a ruling that such kind of things should not De there. Therefore, I urge upon the hon'ble Minister for Civil Aviation to take note of it and see that the Director General of Civil Aviation withdraws the circular immediately. It is not only ridiculous but also showing tho hypocrisy on the part of the administration.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I don't understand, is it only as far as writing and communication is concerned *or* announcement also.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN; Announcement also, *(fcitermp-*!io?(s)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Swaminathan.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Since the Deputy Chairman has called me, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon'ble Members on the Treasury Btnches. Some hon'ble Members from the Treasury Benches have asked me whether % is true that such a circular has been issued, That is what they have been asking. Shri Jagesh Desai was asking whether it is true that the circular has been sent. He can't betieve that DGCA would have sent such a circular. I would only say, please read today's Times *of India..., (Interruptions)* The Times of india is an authentic paper.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMTN: Aticast we have aii authentic one. You might authenticate any newspaper uM the House . •. *(Interruptions)...*

Sri ftl Cr. SWAMINATHAN; As I understand, the *Times of India* is an authentic paper. Suppose it is not authentic we would be very happy that such a circular had not been sent by the DGCA, The matter is not that we Are opposed to Hindi Madam, Ine people from South, many of us ■-.o not know Hindi. Good or bad, sometimes we feel that we are not very fortunate to know Hindi. Sometimes we feel very .unfortunate, yesterday, Madam, *I* had been to the j th birthiday celebrations of our hon'ble Home Minister and the Lea-tier of the House For three hours I had been sitting there. I could not follow any speech and I felt very miserable. Today morning only when I came here I raed about very intpor, cant speeches made on that occation including by our Prime Minister. When everybody was laughing, I could ncithire laugh nor weep. So, sometimes I feel that when you don't Have an interpretation for Hindi in a particular halt, we really feel sorry 'or tile state of affairs that is obtain-<>a. But ultimately, because we don't know the language, the people in 'Tamil Nadu and other parts of South don't know the language they say at least we know English, So, better give an English version of it. That is why our feelings come up; not because we are against Hindi but because we want to understand what is being said, it is natural to feel the urge to know what is being said.

Madam, the point is that they have selected Tuesday. If three is objection to Tuesday, they may select Wednesday, Thursday. Suppose we by jeet to Tuesday, they will say "you are objecting to Tuesday, we will have Wednesday." Then that will be 3 problem for us. We don't object *o Tuesday, we object to any day. The oily point we say it is should not only be Hindi, it should also be

English because English is also an associate language; they should have also instructed all th$_e$ air taxi operators that they should correspond with the DGEA only in Hind on ali days-that is what the paper said. The air taxi operators should write to them on all days only in Hindi that also we found in the Times of India.

Madam, always announcements in India Airlines or other airlines are being done only in English and Hindi In some of the Malayasian nights you might have seen, whenever nights are going to Malayasia or Singapore, from Madras announcements are also being made in Tamil. I wonder why we can't make announcements in Tamil also. Now everybody is flying. There are many people in Tamil Nodu who are very big busine?-men, they only know Tamil. They don't know any other language. So, at, the Madras airport also, Tamil announcement can be made in Tamil and also when the plane is reaching Madras it can be done.

Madam, in this connection, I would say one more thing. For South Indians not only language but food also is very important. When we go from Delhi *[o* Madras always well pot pulay only_ w$_e$ don't get idli. So, there is partiality in language, there is partiality in food. Whenever we go by these flights we take North Indian 'food. South Indian food is not served anywhere Idli and dosa are so famous. At least "during the flight they can give these So, we request you to see that this kind of " Petty things are not done by DGCA. It hurts the feelings of people in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere. It wiU not serve any purpose. It will not promote Hindi. I[will not demote Hindi. So, I would only request that the circular, if at all it had been issued should be withdrawn. And I fully asrotsiate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members, Smt .Jayanthi Natarajan and Mr. Narayanasamy.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hiphei, you want to add something?

SHRI HIPHEL (Mizoram): Madam, I would like to associate myself But because only those Members belonging to South India have objected, from the North Eastern India also, I would like to object to this circular. Madam, it is not that we do not want Hindi. We learn Hindi. I wanted to speak Hindi very fluently. But I cannot because nobody had taught me during my school days. So, how I can speak at 50 years of age? It is very difficult. Now, the language issue is a national issue. If the Director . General of Civil Aviation can take a national decision by issuing thot circular that Hindi is the only language to be used in civil aviation on Tuesday, it is a very big national issue. And no Government in India could ever take such kind of a decision durine the last 46 years of Independence. Today, we have English as one of our official languges, H3 says about the advantages. Today, we have adopted liberalisation policies. Foreign investors are interested in coming to India only because English is the official language...

SHRI AJIT P, K. JOGI (Madhya Pradesh.: There are other reasons also.

SHRI HIPHEI: There are other reasons. But this is one of the reasons So, you stop English at every level. But English is also very important for the nation. So, this order should be withdrawn immediately.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it to become a Hindi *versus* other language issue...

SHRIAJTT P K. JOGI: There is no such circular. This is factuallyrong'. That is what I wanted to say. T checked up. There is no circular.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: if there is no circular, then we have unnecessarily taken up an issue...

श्री अजीत जोगी : कोई आधार नहीं है, केवल समाचार पत्रों में छप गया है, उसके बारे में यह चर्चा हो रही है।

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATA. RAJ AN.- How do they know? Is he the Minister of Civil Aviation?

श्री अजीत जोगी : मैंने वहां फोन पर बात की और उनसे पता किया कि क्या ऐसी कोई बात है तो उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा कोई आधार नहीं है। फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने हमारे दक्षिण भारतीय लोगों को एक आश्वासन दिया था कि जब तक आप स्वतः नहीं कहेंगे, खुद नहीं कहेंगे, तब तक हम अंग्रेजी को नहीं हटायेंगे। हम लोग सब उस आश्वासन से बंधे हुये हैं पर मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्र की अस्मिता, राष्ट्र के सम्मान के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि कोई न कोई ऐसी भाषा हो जो हमें एक सूत्र में पिरोकर रख सके और वह भाषा अगर कई कारणों से, एक कारण से नहीं, बहुत से कारणों से केवल हिन्दुस्तानी या हिन्दी हो सकती है। उसको हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिये परन्तु देने का सवाल, आपके ऊपर जोर-जबरदस्ती करने का का विचार न हो तो सरकार का है और न सिविल एवीएशन का है, मैंने यह चैक किया है इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं।

उपसभापति : अभी इन्होंने जो इसका स्पष्टीकरण किया,

let me go back in English. This is the explantion of one of the hon. Members who is also concerned about it. He does not belong to the South. He belongs to the Hindi-belt. And he says that there is no such circular. That is way I was trying to tell you, Mr. Swaminathan, that whatever you said that trie newspaper has aiuthenti-cated^ is not authenticated by the Parliament because we have to still always confirm whatever appears in the newspaper. They get the news. They write it. But we have to authenticate. And though the Member has helped us, I still would like the Minister to look into it and really give an authentic reply because tier's should not be any ill-feeling. .A fifr all, airlines are commercial airlines. There are passengers travel. l'f3 "mm anywhere in the world, not only from any part of this country. And what is the point if they cannot cominunicate? Language is a means of communication, If we cannot communicate with people, then what is the •difference between us and those ■*w]vr*> cannot communicate and are not of that level of understanding? It is a simple issue and it is over, but it's sensitive.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARA-[1] J»N: 'Thank you, Madam.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

CONDITION OF MANDT ADAMPUR TELEPHONE EXCHANGE HISSAR (HARYANA)

श्री रामजी लाल (हरियाणा) : उपसभापति महोदया, हिसार जिला हरियाणा का सबसे बड़ा जिला है। हिसार से मंडी आदमपुर जो 38 किलोमीटर के फासले पर है, वहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की हालत बहुत खराब है। मंडी आदमपुर ग्राम की मंडी है, बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी वहां पर काम करते हैं। एस.टी.डी. के चैनल वहां पर दिये हैं लेकिन वहांसे कोई टेलीफोन करना पड़ता है तो वह नहीं मिलता। अभी 9 तारीख की बात है आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री भजनलाल जी कांग्रेस की भर्ती के लिये वहां से अभियान शुरू किया था, वह वहीं के रहने वाले हैं, लेकिन जब वहां से टेलीफोन करने वाले हैं कि इसी से आप सुनो और इसी के बात करो तो कर्मिंग और गोइंग का मामला वहां बड़ा खराब हुआ और कोई बात सुनी नहीं जा सकती। उसी वक्त मैंने सोचा कि आपके द्वारा सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज जो 4 एस.टी.डी.

चैनल का है उसे चार से बढ़ाकर 10 का किया जाय । हमारे जिले हिसार में जो पोजिशन है उसके अनुसार वहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को 8 हजार लाइनें हैं जिनमें 3 हजार एलेक्ट्रानिक और 5 हजार अभी सीधी लाइनों वाला टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज है जो कभी ठीक नहीं रहता है । वेटिंग लिस्ट में 5 हजार लोग पड़े हुये हैं । इस हालत में हरियाणा का सबसे बड़ा शहर जहां कि रेजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन है, एशिया की सबसे बड़ी एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी हिसार में है, सबसे बड़ा वैटरनरी कालेज है; मेडिकल कालेज है, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज है, जो हर बात में आगे है, ग्राम मंडी है, वहां पर टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था इतनी खराब हो तो उस के लिये मैं सरकार का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को इलेक्ट्रानिक किया जाये और सारा सिस्टम इलेक्ट्रानिक किया जाय ताकि इसका ठीक से सुधार हो सके । आदरणीय महोदया, मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस एस. टी.डी. सिस्टम की जो इलेक्ट्रानिक व्यवस्था है वह तो ठीक है बाकी बहुत सारे मेंबर पार्लियामेंट और एम.एल.एज के टेलीफोन भी ठीक नहीं रहते हैं । कुछ जो इलेक्ट्रानिक सिस्टम हुआ है वह तो ठीक है । इस लिये सरकार को कहा जाये कि इसको ठीक किया जाय ताकि वहां का प्रबंध ठीक हो, वहां के व्यापारियों को बढ़ावा मिले । वहां जितने व्यापारी हैं, बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं, इस्टीटयूशस हैं, उनका सारा टलीफोन सिस्टम ठीक हो सके, यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है ।

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN TRIPURA

DR. B.B. DUTTA (Nominated): Madam Deputy Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the alraming situation that has developed in respect of law and order in Tripura.

Madam, I got a telephone call even this morning. Two women have been raped by the leaders, by the members^ of the so-called Co-ordination Committee, which is a very dreaded body in the scheme of the Left Front. This is an unofficial body which manages the official postings end transfers in the State of Tripura.

In similar incidents during the last ten->days—today is 11th— about thirty people have been killed. This tq what one finds when one goes through the day-to-day report, A number of People have been kidnapped; most of them women. Some are not traceable yes if you go back and see what happened in the months of April, May, June and July, you find there is s pattern. It is happening everyday. J have got the official figures, Madam. Since the Left Front Government came to power in Tripura, from that date till April 1994— during the first 12 months—the estimated number of murders committed, according to the official figure[1], is 100. Unnatural deaths were 992, Now, "unnatural death" is a very misleading title. It means a lot of things, There are a lot of murders committed under this category. Then, dacoity and robhery. 531. Rioting, 515 Tinder crime against; women, including kidnapping, the figure is a staggering 4S5 over a 12 month period. So, these are figures for the firs*. 12 months. pud there is no sign of any abatement in these figures. They are going higher and higher.

Now that the Panchayat elections have been declared, the situation has become more volatile. In a State like Tupara where, every village srr every family is highly polit'ci^d, where there is a political polarization between the Left Front and the Congress you can see 2,000 candi-dates elected unopposed, uncontested, because it is not possible for people to contest elections in those areas. There *y''*^ parishads were elected unpposed! Where political parties cannot satisfy their members in the process of nominations, they have to antagonize so many people because there are so many people willing to

(Dr. *B.* B, Dutta)

fight elections, you find that there is no opposition. is it a believable situation? I wonder what those who are guarding the constitutional and administrative machinery are doing. Reports should have poured in into the Home Ministry about this alarm ing situation. There is no freedom in Tripura in the interior.

Some people are killed, and official say that extremitts have killed them. There are a lot of explosions. After •being murdered, somebody is hanged on a tree^ and they say it ite a case of suicide. Then, some girlg have been murdered. You go and see a body. There is a lot of Tik-20 on the mouth. Somebody has pushed it into the mouth after committing the murder. Madam, it is politically-motivated violence it is poli ically.organised violence. The evidence is there. You wiU find that th> special target of this violence are the Youth Congress workers and You Ii Congress girls. A large number of these vintims are the Congress warkers, particularly youth, who are fighting and who have been fighting against the misrule °f the Left Front Government.

Madam, 1 put this question beofre this House. In February 1993 when elections were called in Tripura, when the Congress Government was in power, during the 30 pre-election days, eight people were killed. Five of these deaths were becaus of the explosion of a bomb. While the CP1 (M) cadres were producing a bomb, there was a blast and five of them were killed. And three were murdered, This invoked the wrath uf the Election Commission of India. The Left parties made a hueand cry. The elections were called off and ultimately President'-- Rule was imposed

What is the situation now? Let us compare what is happening now with what had *heppred* earlier. We know that in the No:-|h-Easi, in all the States, sometimes something happens, which is not wholly within the capacity of a Chief Minister or a Gov. ernment's to control. But there in Tripura, something is happening as part of the Government's policy, the Lert Front's policy. They pass off all violence in the name of revolutionary violence. , Violence out of p*reed* violnce out of jealousy, violnce out of enmity and everything else is passed off in the name of revoluatmy violence. Tins is the worst kind of practice of Stalinist violence, a very degenerated ver. sion of violence That ie what is happening. The Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs must be seized of the situation.

Madam, just one minute more. Kindly allow me to say something.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The s:ime subject was allowed before two days in the House, and it was raised by Mr. Majumdar. So, this matter has been raised already in this week, just two days hack. But I am permitting you. There are other names also,

DR, B. B. DUTTA: The recognised Opposition Leader has not bees given 3 car dll today. He has not been given a steno-lypist. Because in the month of February he filed a case against the Government on certain issue, his entire security was taken away. Is H the way in which a democratic government functions in a State?

This matter might have been raised. Mr. Sudhir Majumdar might have raised something, but 1 have raised it against because everyday this is happening. Till yesterday it has happened. The nation is sleeping, and Parliament is not seized of what is happening there. So, I think that it is my duty to bring it to the notice of Parliament, this kind of very heinous crimes being committed in a Stale which is being run by an elected government with a brute majority.

Madam, I would just request you: let a communication go from this House to the Home Ministry to take

some correctie actions immediately, right now, because no constitutional machinery ^ working there. It is only the will of the Left Front that runs there,

SHKI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUM DAR (Tripura): Madam_____

उपसभापति : आपने तो यह मामला उठाया था, मजूमदार साहब ।

SHRI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUMDAR: I associate myself with this Special Mention raised by the hon. Member, Dr. B. B. Dutta.

Madam, violence, killings arson etc. are happening everywhere, but these things are happening more in Tripura and West Bengal. Why is this happening? It is not that miscr-eants and criminals are doing it, but it is being done iy the ruling party. You know the communist philosophy. They never believe in democracy. Though they pose themselves as democrats and sometimes they raise a hue and cry for democracy, in their work, in their day-to-day administration, they are not following the norms of democracy or the norms of (functioning of any democratic government.

What they are doing is that they are making their cadres Frankens-teins. They have politicised th$_e$ entire machinery of the administration. So, ordinary people, innocent people or people who are not one with their opinion, arc harassed they are killed, they are opinion, are harassed ther killed, they are oppressed and everything they are oppressed and everything

Matam, what is happning in Tri pura is that the CPM Frankensteins pre doing this in the plain areas. In the hill areas, they have organised an organisation the ATTF. All Tripura Tribel Tiger Force. It is not another organisation. It is a camouflage organisation. It is shown as a$_n$ extremist organisation, but there is a difference between this organisation and actual extremists like the IWA, the JKLF etc. The ATTF has been, organisade by the CPI(M) in a camouflaged way just to show that this is another organi-sation but the people, the leaders' and the regulations are all supplied by the C'PI(M). The ATTF is kidnapping government officials businessmen and ordinary people everyday. They are demanding ransom from the ordinary people and only after the ransom is received, these people are released. Since the State Government is encouraging all these things, we do not expect that they will take serious steps. If the State Government does not protect our Fundamental Right to security, \$_r$ is the duty of the Government of India to come to our rescue. Therefore^ I urge upon the Central Government to something to protect these people who are suffering very badly.

SHOWING OF KASHMIR AS DIS-PUTED AREA BY THE FOREIGN AIRLINES

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I had written to the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation drawing his attention to this matter. I had sent two or three reminders. I have not got a reply so far. I have writtten to the Chairman of the House to use his good offices to get me a reply, which I have not got so far. Then I requested the hon. Minister to allow me a Short Notice Question, which was also refused. That is why I am thankful to you fo$_r$ allowing me to speak on this.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How it happened should not be mentioned. This is what happened behind the scene.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA; I am trying to raise the question and I am thankful to you that you have allowed me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I wiU allow you even otherwise but the thing is what happened behind the scene in the Business Advisory Committee or what the Minister....

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA; I ara not talking about the Business Advisory Committee....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:... of the Chairman or somebody else said. Please don't mention it.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA; I jus. said that I wrote to the Minister two or three times and I have not got the reply. That I want to mention.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thai you can mention.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: That is what I am saying. I have never said about the Business Advisory Corn. mitt te.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; I want to well this *tor* the benefit of the new Hemberc, because Members are not knowing T.he procedure. When you apply for a short Duration fii"Cii^ion or a --ailing Attention Motion *or* -■ Specif l Mention or any other from it is net the prerogative of the MINISTER to say 'yes' or 'no'. 11 *i-';* ft: prerogative only of the Chair-to -'.ay 'yes' or 'no'. It is the Chair which decides. It is not P[r0n] per and it was never done before in the House that these matters are referred to a_s if the Minister has re. fused, because the Minister has no business to refuse. If the Chairman has admitted, he has to agree.

SHRl SANJAY DALMIA: I am talking ?about the Short Notice Question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even Short Notice Question he cannot refuse. If the Chairman says 'yes', he cannot say 'no'.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: I have got the refusal.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you got it in writing';

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA; Yes, M9 dam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did you get it directly?

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Yes, Madam.

THE ' DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Show it to me. Did you write to him directly?

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: No I wrote it through the Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And tile Rajya Sabha Secretariat replied 'l", same to you?

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: They wrote to them and I got it direct .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Rut you don't have to... *(Interruptions^.* It i« pleasant to talk about tilings which are concerning you_ instead of talking about the things which are administrative.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: No, I want to bring it to the notice..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you bring the airline to the airport!

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: The matter is that the foreign airlines which are coming to India are showing in their respective maps. flip map of India by fudging Kashmir. This is the matter which I think is important because as far as we an> concerned Kashmir is an integral part of this country. Our Party has written to all the foreign airlines asking then two things One is that they should correct their maps and show Kashmir as an integral part of India. Secondly when their flights come into this country, at least i_n those flights they must show Kashmir as an integral part

of India. I am sure that all of you would agree with me that if the Air India is to fly into England .tomorrow *and show* Scotland and Ireland as a separate or disputed territory, India will not be allowed to land jn that country. Similarly, if any airline which dares to go into Canada and shows Quebec as a separate and disputed territory, it will not be allowed to land in that country. My point, is why this liberty is being taken by the foreign airline;.. At least when they land ifi India, they should not show Kashmir as a disputed territory and should noi :r' of Kashmir (from the Indian map, Therefore, my submission is that the Ministry of Civil Aviation should tell 'these foreign airlines that if they want to operate flights into India. (hey should show Kashmir in the Indian map as an integral pari of India. They should be told that they should not keep Indian maps without showing Kashmir as a part of India in their flights. Thank you.

Need to expedite suiting tip of :" bench of High Court a Madurai

SH Ftr S. MUTHU MANI (Tamil Nadu); Madam Deputy Chairmar, ′ thank you for giving i:if this opportunity io make my Special Mention. Madam, I rise to bring a matter of public importance which has remain and neglected by the Centre for several years.

People of the soulhern districts "f (Tamil Nadu constitute about half nf the population of the Stale. They have been demanding the setting up of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai Representations to this effect have been made several times by different sections of the people. While Benchs of High Courts have been set up even in smaller States, it is surprising that the Centre is delaying the setting of a Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai for reasons best known to the Government-

The Jaswant (Singh. Commission which was set up to study the necessity and feasibility of the demand lias submitted its report in the year J 985. The Commission in its report has slated that the demand for a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai fulfills the broad principles and criteria enumerated by the Ministry cf Law. Even the Tamil Nadu Assembly several times has expressed its cono_>rn over the large-seale pendency of esses in the Madras High Court and recommended set-:>';;* up of a High Court. Conch al Natural.

Om- hon. Chief Minister has also appealed many times on different r ccas^ioils for the early setting up i a High Court Bench at Madurai. 1, may not be out of place to men-i.i'i, here that with a view to rendering speedy justice our hon. Chief Mini? et h% established nearly 30 lawer courts in the State besides fil Imp nil the vacant posts ir. the State judiciary.

Tii Tamil Nadu, Madurai is the see and largest city. It is next only in Madras and its population is about 10 lakhs. This temple city is a city uf historical impor'ancw and is the '■entic of the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. In addition to the famous Madurai Kamaraj University, i here are more than 20 colleges. It has all the communication network and is well connected by rail and air_ Tt is also an established trading can ire,

The Madurai Bar Association to which I belong i- on of the largest Bar Associations in the country. It ha-! the credit of having produced many High Court Judges and Supreme Court Judges. Even today many law yers of the Madurai Bar Association are representing many cases of Constitutional importance in the High Court and thr. Supreme Court.

[S Muthu Mani—Contd.]

Tho people in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu can reach Madurai within! four hours, whereas they have to travel for over a day to reach Madras to approach the High Court. The litigants who seek; justice have to spend a lot of time i$_n$ journey alone. The delay in setting up of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai denies justice to the poor because, many poor people prefer not to come to the Madras High C^{our}t ^{for} they cannot aflord to spend more money.

The Government of Tamil Nadu hag realised th$_e$ urgency to set up a Bench of Madurai and has already earmarked Rs. 10 crores for this purpose. It has also promised to provide other help fo$_r$ the setting up of the Bench.

We have learnt that a three-Judge Committee set up by the Chief Justice to the Madras High Court has not submitted its report so far. Already more than one year had passed. I do not know which is the invisible force which is withholding the submission of the report.

Madam, since it is a very urgent matter which has already been unduly delayed, I urge upon the Centre to call or th$_e$ report from the Madras High Court immediately and initiate steps to set up a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai without any further delay as demanded by our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

श्री वीरेन्द्र कटारिया (पंजाब) : मैडम डिप्टी चेयरमैन, मैं आपकी नवाजिशों का कैसा शुक्रिया अदा करूं। इस स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिये मैं पंजाब के बार्डर एरिया में पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो जहरीला प्रोपेगंडा अपने पावरफुल मीडिया की तरफ से किया जा रहा है और इसके अलावा जो कल्चरल इन्वेजन किया जा रहा है, उसका जिक्र करना चाहता हूं।

मैं जिस शहर से आया हूं वह पाकिस्तान के किनारे बसा हुआ अबोहर नाम का एक बड़ा खुशहाल शहर है। वहां 6 महीने से कोई अच्छे तरीके से टी.वी. की रिसेप्शन नहीं आ रही है। मेरी बहुत कोशिश के बावजूद, वजीर साहब का लिखने के बावजूद एक टीम फरवरी में वहां पर गई थी और कुछ थोड़ा बहुत उन्होंने दाल लिया किया था, जिससे लोगों को देखने लायक टी.वी. वहां मिला। लेकिन अब फिर चार महीने से वहां कोई टी.वी. का प्रसार ठीक से दिखाई नहीं देता। सब बातों से हार कर मैं इस हाउस में आपकी मदद से यह बात रखने आया हूं। उसके साथ फाजिल्का शहर लगता है। वहां भी बार्डर पर बसा हुआ है। जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की जंग होती है तो अबोहर और फाजिल्का को उसका अलाप सहना पड़ता है। फाजिल्का तो खाली हो जाता है। उस फाजिल्का में दस साल से एक लो पावर ट्रांसमीटर लगाने की दरखवास्त पड़ी हुई है और म्युनिसिपल कमेटी ने उसके लिये मुफ्त जमीन भी दे दी है, टेंडर भी हो चुके हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं वह दिन कब आयेगा कि उस टावर का, रिले सेंटर का फायदा हमारा वह इलाका उठा सकेगा? इस बीच में क्या हुआ पाकिस्तान ने एक बहुत पावर फुल ट्रांसमीटर फाजिल्का की उस लाइन के पीछे सिलेमान की हट के बाहर लगा दिया। फाजिल्का और अबोहर के लोगों के पास और कोई रास्ता नहीं है, अपना टलीविजन तो व देख नहीं सकते, ठीक तस्वीर नहीं आती, ठीक आवाज नहीं आती तो वह पाकिस्तान का जो जहरीला प्रोपेगंडा है क्योंकि वह इतना पावरफुल स्टेशन है कि वह सब इलाके में आता है तो लोगों को मजबूरन वह प्रोग्राम देखना ही पड़ता है। उससे हमारा कल्चरल इन्वेजन भी होता है, शोषण भी होता है और हमें वे बातें सुननी पड़ती हैं जिससे मुंह का जायका तो क्या खराब होना और बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। इतना जहरीला प्रोपेगंडा होता है जिसका कोई कहना ही नहीं।

इसलिये मैं आपकी मार्फत इस महकमे के जो वजीरे साहब हैं, उनकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि बराय कर्म वह दस साल से जो प्रोजेक्ट पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ हैं, जिसके टेंडर हो चुके हैं, जमीन मुफ्त मिल चुकी है, म्युनिसिपल कमेटी की माफत, अब तो पाकिस्तान ने भी लगा दिया है, अब उनकी देखा देखी इस बार्डर शहर में उस ट्रांसमीटर को चालू करें, और अबोहर जहां से मैं आया हू, उन लोगों क। मुझे बहुत शिकायतें आई हैं, आज आज भी टेलीग्राम आई हैं, और चौधरी बलराम जाखड़ जी, वह भी अबोहर के रहने वाले हैं, उनको भी आई हैं कि चार महीने हो गये हैं, हम कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं देख सकते और अब 15 अगस्त आ गया हैं, हम इस 15 अगस्त के प्रोग्राम देखना चाहते हैं, तो बराय करम कोई ऐसा इंतजाम करिये तो इस संदर्भ में मैं इस स्पेशल मेंशन को आपकी मार्फत रखकर सरकार से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ मैंने यहां कहा है उस पर जरा गौर करने की तकलीफ गवारा करें । आपका बहुत शुक्रिया ।

Necessity of New Railway line between Dholepur and Gangapur City in Rajasthan.

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : (राजस्थान) : मैडम, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से इस सदन में कई बार सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया लेकिन समस्या जैसी है वैसे ही कायम है । मैंने कहा था कि राजस्थान के आदिवासी एरिया में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का जो एरिया है वहां लाखों मजदूर खानों में काम करते हैं । पत्थर जिस एरिया में निकाला जाता हो, लेकिन लाने के लिए जो हसाधन थे केवल ट्रकों से वहां से माल लाया जाता है । ऐसी स्थिति में जो भयंकर कटिनाई लोगों के सामने हो रही है इसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार से यह मांग की थी कि धौलपुर से गंगापुर सिटी यदि नई रेल लाईन निकाल दी जाए तो वहां लोगों की यह समस्या मिट सकती है । महोदया, आज इस एरिया में खानों से जो पत्थर निकलता है, वह पत्थर सारे देश में तो जाता ही है बल्कि आज हम उस पत्थर का, जापान और जर्मनी जैसे देशों में एक्सपोर्ट भी कर रहे हैं ।

महोदया, मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि आपने इस रेलवे लाईन को निकाला तो रेलवे विभाग को इससे आर्थिक लाभ ही होगा, नुकसान नहीं होगा, । इसलिए आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस सार्वजनिक महत्व की ओर आकर्षित करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL,, 1994.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Now, we will take up the Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) BUI, 1994. Mr, Chandrashekhar Murthy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): Madam, I beg to move;

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1994-95, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, as the hon. Members are aware, the Budget of the State of Manipur for 1994-95, was presented to Parliament on the 7th March, 1994 and a 'Vote of Account' to meet the requirements of the State Government for the first six months ending September, 1994 was obtained and the Appropriation (Vote-on-Aceount) Act 1994 wag passed in March, 1994.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please speak into the mike, You are not audible enough.

SHRI M, V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Right, Madam. The Lok Sabha has granted the balance of the D>emands for Giants and has passed the connected Appropriation Bill, which is now before this House. To meet the total estimated expenditure during the current year, the Bill piovids for the payment and appropriation from and out of the Consolidated Fund of Manipur a total sum of Rs. 629.99 crores, comprising Rs. 550.47 crores voted by the Lok Sabha and Rs. 79.52 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of rhe State, and is inclusive of the sum earlier authorised for withdrawal under the Manipur Appropriation (Vote-on-Aceount) Act 1994.

Madam, in March, 1994, while discussing the Appropriation (Vote-on-A'ccount) Bill, this House had a general discussion on the Manipur Budget for 1994-95. I do not, therefore, wish to take the time of the House by again dwelling on the various pro. visions in the Budget. I shall, however, endeavour to deal with the points that may be raised by the hon. Members, in my reply to the discussion. I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

The question *was pro-posed,*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam); Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity t°' initi-a+3 this discussion in this House. We have once again come to this House to pass the Appropriate Bil because we have no Assembly in Manipur. Madam, the background in which the Central Government had to impose President's Rule in Manipur is known to all of us and the circumstances in which we have to pass this Appropriation Bill for a meagre sum are also known to us. This money will be spent on establishment and in some other! non-developmental sector. This wiH not be spent in the developmental sector. But, anyway, Madam, when the Bill has come before the House, we have to discuss it and we .have to give our own sug gestions so that the Government can lake some of our suggestions into consideration and take steps to im prove the conditions in that econo-maealiy backward State or the North- Easren region. The present situa- tion in Manipur is not very encou raging. Although we thought that ine situation would improve after me promulgation .of President's Rule and we have seen some improvement an the "beginning of the year also la the firs I few moaths of this year there was a genuine improvement and we thought that this would con tinue and we would once again see that the State moved on the path of progress and development and p ;ace and prosperity came to Mani pur. But there were some disturb ing news in the last few weeks when vw had seen that the ethnic flashes like Naga-kuki clashes taking place. I do not know why these clashes h;A L-suddenly started again when the matter was bout to be settled politically. There are broad reasons for this, which I want to discuss in this House. But I hope that if we take some concrete measures, some concrete steps, the situation will de finitely improve. It is not difficult to handle it because the insurgency that has started in Manipur and some of the ethnic clashes which took place in Manipur are not some thing exclusive that has happened, but it has become a phenomenon, in that part of the country, which ne eds national attention and needs to be handled by the Central Gover-ment as a national roblem. Madam, the deterioration really started when the present Assembly, which ie now under suspended animation, waa elected. This Assemly was constituted as a hung Assembly and the then Government waa formed in such a dicumstance, when there was no majority of any party although the Conrgeess Party was the single largest party. Madam, fortunately or Unfortunately, I was a witness to how this Manipur Assembly was elected

and how the claim ot' the single largest party was denied or ignored.

Madam today, in this House I pay lay respectiul tributes to Raj KumarJ'aichandiajj the former Chief Minister of Manipur. Actually, in his two yours' Chief Ministership, he brought some improvement in the law and order situation cieated by insurgency. I pay my tributes to him because I know now sincere fie was how dedi cated i-, was. He was a Member of this House. He was- aiso in the Union Governnieiif for some time. He was a person during whole rule a serious thought was given to the insurgency pi obi em nd he really tried to solve the basic problem Irom where the -Whole deterioration had started. Madam, lie is no more with us today. I am mentioning his name to pay my tributes to him because a i'.Ta= he who contributed a lot ii. finding a solution to the insur gency problem and the law and order probem in Manipur. After Jaichandra Singh and aifter the Assembly elections, a hung Assembly was consti tuted and a regional party-Govern ment was formed and the whole de terioration had started resulting in the dissolution of the regional par iy Ministry it the Com- plaints had started coming that 1he politicians were giving succour to the insurgents. There were complaints against some Ministers. That Ministry fell in ita own way and a Congress Ministry came inot power and some improvement took place. However, if, was too premature to expect any significant progress, any significant improvement, because the time was too short and the problem was too serious, Today we have Central rule in Manipur. I am happy to say that the Central Government has taken some concrete measures to find out the real reasons for the insurgency in the backwardness *o£* these States. The Government has rightly constituted three high powered Committees to look into all the pro- blems of Manipur and of the other States of the North-Eastern region

Though their findings have not come out I have seen in the newspapers that the Committees have told the [ress thai the main reason, the basis cause for insurgency, restlessness^ militancy and extremism is the economic problem or the economic backwardness of the area. This is what has been told to the Press by these three Committees. They were headed by senior Central Ministers. One was headed by the Laeder of the House, Shri S.B. Chavan, the second wi-; headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh .slid the third was headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, These Committeeg nave rightly told the Press the basic reasons for the disturbing situation, insurgency, restlessness, militancy and extremism in the North-Eastern Scales, particularly in Manipur. I im happy that they have realised this and they have gone into te real reasons for these problems.

V>'hen I talk about the economie •backwardness, which is the basic reason fo$_{r}$ all these problems. I would'* ?ay that people of Manipur are not industrious they ^{are} not a§ nationalistic .as we are. The people of Manipur had fought against the Britishers. They had been felled down. They had never surrendtred. That is their race. That is the background of the people in this border area of the country Unfortunately, no back-up is given to these industries people. We don't have any economic programmes to give them encouragement, to offer them » proper livelihood. There is no major industry. There is not even a major to mention about. The only agricultural economy is very poor. Though there are agriculture in the vallye, it doesn't contribute much to the State exchequer, to the expenditure for development and prosperity of the State. So also is the tourism industry which could Have been developed in a big. A large number of foreign tourists, Japanest, British, etc., ewe there. They come there to pay tribute to their people who died there. Madam-today, all over the world, one can

see those areas in the films made by Hollywood and by the other film-makers of America and the UK. But, unfortunately to develop those areas and to take tourists, tihtre. we don't have the proper back-up and we do not have proper development ctf Communication there Until and unless the ourism, industry is developed, the revenue of the State exchequer wiU remain meagre and it wiU depend more on the Central assistance,

It is very unfortunate to say that the people of that part of the country have not yet received the benefit of a railway line. If they want to travel by rail they have to come all the way to Guwa-hati to board a train-Madam, after so many years of Independence, after so many years of planned development, we are yet to take a railway line *to* Manipur. All these factors resulted in unemployment of the young people. I realy admire the spirit of the foung people of Manipur.We all konw how much industrious they are. Manipur got 13 Gold Medals in the last National Games in Pune. Everywhere, in every sport, in every cultutural activity and in every field you will see , Manipuri. But unforunately we have failed to give them employment and we have failed to develop them economically. A_s a result of unemployment, the young people have become insurgents. They have joined other fields which are not respectable for this country. Now, I come to smuggling. Why is it increasing day by day? Who are these smugglers? They are the unemployed people. Then there is drug-trafficking Drug-trafficking[1] and smuggling are the results of unemployment. We have not been able to give them employmtnt That is why they are doine any+hing to earn their livelihood Madam, this has resulted in serious diseases like AIDS. Now, due to drug-trafficlring AIDS ha_s spread to Manipur and from Manipur it is going to other parts of the country, lf we don't give a serious thought to it and if it continues, then how can we expect this are to develop? We have to give a serious thought io this problem. Until and unless the unemployment problem is solved, until and unless they are given employment, until and unless we increase the economic activities in the Statt, the problem wiH remain there nad the frustration of the people wiU increase. It ha_s keen rightly said, it ha^ been rightly demanded by my colleagues that the Sixth Shedule shiji.itd be extended. Our hon. Prime Minister once said

"The Sixth Schedul? is a very good Conprittional instrument for social and economic development of the North-East." I support them. I agree that the upliftment of the tribal people can te dun-3 by ext-extension of the Sixth Schedule to those triba areas, Madam, the tribal people living in the hills of Manipur, and the Mus lims and other tribals living in the valleys and until a few years they were living in a state of harmony-How has that harmony been distrur bed now? This harmony wag distur bed when the people living there did not seo any future in that State ei th/er lor tltemselveg or for their children. And, one group started fighting with the other. That is how the Naga-Kuki clashes, the communal clashes, came about. Madam, if we have to really tackle the problem of insurgency in Manipur or anywhere else in the North-Eastern region, we havej to take it a_s a national problem and we have to take some concrete measures so that they will feel that they are being treated like other Indians belonging to any other part of India. The Central Governmenti has rightly appointed three Committees to g° into the basic $cause_s$ of this prcfo-lem. If the Reports of these three. Committees are accepted, I believe that a comprehensive eononi'c policy for the Nonh-Eostem Region, including Manipur, can be brought

ubout A special programme should be undertaken to uplift th& people of this legion. The special treatment should not only be in words, As we Know, Manipur is already *g.* special-category State. But, what is "special, category" in the real sense? What is the speciality about it? Allotting a little more funds is the speciality? If we really want to give special-category status to that State if we rtally want speciality ^ in them, we have to give special attention. Special measures should be taken to see *do* it that that part of the country develops in big way. Madamwe have seen the Appropriation Bill. How is the money spent? About fifty five per cent of the total Budget allotted to Manipur goed towards establishment, which does not contribute anything to development as such, then about 25 per cent is for the valleys and 20 per cent is for the hills. A major chunk of it goes for the maintenance of law and order, within does not, i_n any way, contribute to the deveopment of the economy of that State. There is a vicious circle in the sense thiat there is insurgency because there is no development, and there is no development because there is insurgency. And, because of insurgency, the people do not want to put up industries there; the people do not want to start industries there. So, we get into that vicious circle which never ends. I would like to suggest that some economic programmes should be undertaken by the Government- The Government should pay special attention to the development of that State economically. Small-scale industries and agro-based industries should be set up there. Tourism also should be promoeed. It should also take con. crete measures to bring railway services to Manipur by the Railway Ministry. Madam, there is a demand for setting up a Central University. This aspect also should be looked into, because in each of the other North-Eastern States, namely, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram, a Central University is there. I don't know why Manipur should toe left out. The demand lor setting up of a Central University should also be considered by the concerned Ministry. 1 request the Government not to come before this House with another Appropriation Bill again after six months and the Government should see to it that the Central rule is ended in Manipur and a popular Government established. I appeal to the Central Government to restore the popular Government in Manipur and revive the Manipur Assembly.

Thank you very much, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty minutes past one .of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty)-eighit minutes past two of the clock,

The Vice-Chairman (Miss Saroj Khaparde) in the Chair.

THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1994—Contd.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, may I raise a point of order. About the quorum, a lot is being published in the papers. It affects tha prestige of the Rajya Sabha. The point is that only the Congress Members are here. So, I would very much request the Congress Party to issue a whip to its own Members so that all their Members are present and the papers may not write like this. The quorum can be made only by the Congress Members ^{no}t by anybody else because other Members are not here. Then, naturally your own party should issue a whip as your Members are not coming. I can onyy reqest I can only request otherwise, the papers are writing that there is no quorum.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE); I think the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. She will take cognizance of it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN I Hfi MINISTRY tw J ERSONAL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AMD PEN SIGNS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): ..... with your long experience, you know that quorum is not the responsibility of any party. 1 think... *(Interruptions)...*

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN; Quorum is only attendance. Attendance is only quorum. I would only request you to make your people to attend the meetings and then tire quorum will be there. It is only my pdvice, You can do whatever you like.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We are very grateful for your pre sence.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): O.K. Thank you very much, Swaminathanji. Now, I would like to take the Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1994. The speakers' list Is before me, and, according to that, Mr, Narayanasamy is to speak now. Yes, Mr. Narayanasamy.

R/HM V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Madam Vice-(Chairf-man, thank you veiy much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1994. Madam, I support the Bill. A_s far as Manipur is concerned, it is a very eansitive State like the other North-Kastern States. Manipur can be visualised as a State where the Hindu culture i_s predominant. When you see Meghalaya, Sikkim and other Nbrth-Ea^em States, including Arunachal Pradesh, you will see that there are Christian, Missionaries and institutions there. But, as far as Manipur Is concerned, Vaisnavite

cult is being practised *toy* the Manipur! people and when we visit Manipur, we find that we are in one part of South India. The peoples culture, their way of life, are such that one finds that Manipuris are like hne South Indian people. We can see the same greenery, People have staple food rice as their though the other North Eastern $State_s$ are not taking that much. In Manipur they are gt owing paddy and coconut. Apart frorn that, Manipur! dance is widely accepted by the people of this country. Such a beautiful State having rich culture is now in turmoil,

There was an elected Government. Though it was the Congress Government, we found the situation to be such that the State administration could not he carried on. Though the Central Government is running the Government we never hesitated t° bring President's Rule in the State. THe Assembly hag been kept under suspended animation, The Kukis and Wages have been fighting a battle for a long time to gain supremacy, Some of them have come from border areas and they have settled in 'he lands and wanted to occupy the lands because they wanted to survive in that area. Therefore, the kukig and Nagas have been fighting. In the meantime, the local Manipur! people have also have started fighting or survival In this way, the peaceful State has become a State where communal clashed started. Now, Madam, though our Congress Government was there in the State, the Thief Minister was trying to set-ile the dispute but he could not succeed in the process, not because of the Kuki Naga problem atone, but be-eaiis-a of the extemaL foio's also which are working to see that this State is disturbed. Now, President's rule has been imposed. I would ike to know from the honourable Minister, after the imposition of the President's rule, what development activities are taking because under President's Rule people may say that no political pantios

are ruling and there is no interferemqe in the administration, Now that the Governor is eoniolnng the Slate, 1 would like to know as far as the State administration *i3* concerned, what developmental activities after the imposition o| President's |luie which has been done. I would like ' to know th,3 from tho Minister because, especially in the North Eastern States, yesterday I just made a passing i-em.uk about ui- North Eastern States they have been given the Spe-e.al- category status. They have been given financial autonomy by the Central Government' mem, They hae been given 80 per cent of thfe^ants by the Central Gov-einm«tet to administer the State".. But, Unfortunately, in the North Eastern States, the funds . that have been provided and the essential item,s that have been sent are not properly distributed. This is a complaint because, on the side of Bangladesh and on the other .side, China "borders, the people who are involved in smuggling activities just take away the materials that have been sent by the C^{en}~ tval Government for the welfare of the people. Coupled with that, several steps have been taken By the respective States to provide materials but it is not possible because it has a hilly terrain. And now, when the President's Rule is imposed, as far Manipur is copcerned, how l_s the Public Distribution System function, ing ttere? Now the burning problem of these people, the insur,geney in the State, ig because of the youth being unemployed. It is this which is posing a very serious problem in the State. The youths who have been educated, who could not 6^{e}t employment, w«re being diverted, that might is being divrted to militancy because the organisations that are working in the North-Eastern States, with the connivance of the external fonces, are utilising. th_a younger generation and they have given, them weapons and other facilities to Agnt Against their own Government, the State Government. Therefore, the youth energy in this country, especially in Manipur and other North-Eastern States, could not be utilised for productive purposes. Therefore, it is high time that employment opportunities were created in Manipur. The Govrnmant *ot* India can have an txperirfteht there. Employment opp-ortunitis-can be created now for the younger generation. Now; because of the insurgency, because of the militancy, 'because of the external forces interfering in the affairs of these States, tourism is also riot developing. Such 8t hilly State, where a lot of foreign tourists can come because of the problem being posed in Jammu & Kashmir, this area of the country, especially Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and other States, trekking and various other such sports •ran be promred in which people from other countries can take part, remains undeveloped. Develop Tourism will deeloptnent create employment oppor-tunitis. It will develop the State. For the purpose of developing tourism; I would like to know from th* Minister what steps have been taken.

Madam, jn the year 1980, the Government of India, then Smt. Indira Gandi, our hon'ble beloved Prime Minister, brought a North-eastern Council covering all the North-Eastern States for the economic development of those region and also for having coordination, among the North-Eastern States, .Unforfunately, though; the North-Eastern Council meets, they discuss various* issues, major deve. lopjwen^ has not taken, place. And especial in Manipur, in spite of the Go vevmgK&i, the elected Government funertioning there why this insurgency, why these clashes occur? That is because the people are fed up with the administration- The people have no faith in the administration because whoever the people need has *im* *b*een sanctioned. Therefore, Madam, the North-eastern Council which is a very vital aspect, which his been seated, for the purpose ei developing the whole North-east, of

which Manipur is a Part, along wit! other areas Manipur can aeveloj Manipur, if one *Suite* in the North, eastern region *is* givea concentration by the Central Government th« other regions will be discontented and there wiH also be discontentmeni among the people especially when th* North-eastern people are very sensitive(Whether they are from Manipur or Arunachal Pradesh or Sikkim they are very sensitive people There is a general feeling among the Northeastern people that the Central Government is neglecting them. The Central Government is not taking care of their welfare, the employment opportunities, education etc. They have been requesting, whenever they meet parliamentarians, they have been telling that the Central Government Ministers should visit the State. Apart from the State Government ruling there, should know their problems. The Central Government can depute a Minister to see their problems from the point of view ot the Central Government and to *see* what are the developmental activities are taking place in this State. But Unfortunately the Ministers are not going there and would not blame any Minister in this regard. But little more attention can be given in this area so that there will be satisfaction among the people of Northeast, even the Central Government is focussing its attention for the development of the North-eastern region.

M!adam, there is a very big project- Because 'l visited the Manipur I found there is a big hydel project in the State and it has been improved and further expansion is also in the ofling. If that is done by the Central Government it would be tetter, because the electricity that is generated and water supply that is given by this schema are not only being utilised in that State alone but they go to other States also as this is a Central grid. I visited that hydel power project. I saw the development that has taken place *'there.* If the expanssion programme comes in there, there wiU be more employment opportunities to the people of Manipur. That aspect has to be considered by the hon. Minister. *Now,* the Minister may think that the Legislative Assembly is under suspended animation. But the point is whether they are going to keep it under suspended animation for a long time because keeping the State under President's Rule is no solution for solving the problems in the State. Now, I would like to compare the situation in the State when it was ruled by an elected Government and now being ruled by the hon. President of India through his representative, the Governor. When T go through the papers, I see the same kind of situation prevailing there. In the law and order situation also, there is no improvement. It is not satisfactory even in tha case of deelopmental activities. Therefore, I would like to say that only an elected Government which is acceptable to the people of the State can solve the problems of the State.

Madam, we have solved the prob lem of Punjab. We have solved the serious problem of Assam. And when compared to those serious pro blems, the problem in Manipur is nothing. It can be settled very easily by bringing the people together. If there are militants, we should not kill them. We should talk to their leaders. We should bring them into the mainstream because those people are not anti-national. They are fighting for their survival in the State. As far as Manipur is concerned, the Kuk-Vj and the Nagas are fighting for their survival, the Manipur^ are also fighting for their survival. It is a question of survival because one group wanted to evict the other from the State. Therefore, all the leaders of all the three groups can be called. Now is the time to call them when President's Rule is there. The Governor can call them and discuss with

them. Then the preblem can be solved. Madam, I am very happy that the hon. Home Minister, the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Commerce Minister visited the State. They understood the problem of the people, and they tried to give some kind ctf schemes to the people also for development there. I do not know what has happened thereafter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what further develop ments have taken place in the State after (he visit of these three senior Cabinet Ministers

Madam, President'si Rule is a replica of the Central Government's admih'stration. Ij anything happens i a v>rrmg way, it would reflect on Centre, And we, the public repre-sentatives, are answerable, and the Government of India is answerable. Until and unless you call them and discuss with them to solve the problem, the problem will remain *tor* ever. The North-Eastern Council has to be given a status. Madam_ there is a dear-cut opinion—and the hon. Minister also knows it—that these problems are created by the external forces You try to stop those forces which are living in the adjoin,, ing country. The external forces are creating problems for our country in the North-Eastern region, in Jammu and Kashmir, in Punjab, and in Assam. Those have to be curbed. I 7'ould like to know as to what steps r>.rc? being take in this regard

Madam I am very happy that the Budgirt hast been presented here. I hope the hon. Minister will not come here with another Budget. And I would like to know when they are going to hold elections there beca. use they cannot keep the Legislative Assembly permanently under suspended animation. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when they are going to hold elections there. What are the developmental activities that have taken place? How many youth have been given employment? 1 would like to know all these things so that tha entire country and the people of Manipur will know what action the Central Government has taken during the period when the State is under President's Rule.

Madam, with these words, I sup-> port the Appropriation Bill, and I hope the hon. Minister will give replies to all *he points I raised. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN ("MUSS SAROJ KHAPARDE); Mr. Minister you should listen when the Member speaks.

SHR M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: I am sorry, Madam.

DR. B. B. DUTTA (Nominated): Madam Vice-Chairperson, I rise to support the Manipur Appropriation (No. (2) Bill, moved by Shri Chan-drashekhar Murthyji. It is now the eighth month of President's Bute that was imposed in Manipur from the 1st of January, 1994. Only the other day, between 31st July and I[6]* August, I visited Manipur, along with the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh. Mr. Apang, who is 'the Chain can of the North-Eastern Congress '^-ordination Committee. Besides Imphal, we toured the other parts also and we could see that there were very healthy trends emerging. Developmental activties have picked up momentum there. A lot of projects sre in the process of being completed.

Earlier, due to the communal strife, the ethnic strife^ which visited Manipur there was large-scale violence and it necessitated the imposition of President's Rule. The Prime Minister and the Home Ministry rale to the occasion and they did no hesitate to dismiss even their own Party Government, in the larger interest in order to protect the life and property of the people ad to stop th fraticidal war among the ethnic groups. It was a very wise deeisioi As a result of this, we now find that even in that arena a lot

of improvement has taken place. Political dialogue between the warning group hasstarted. The leaders cf ell communities are visiting the different areas and they a:e having liscussions across the table, The democratic process is on.

Of course, we cannot have President's Rule all the time. As u matter *o;* principle.as Mr. Narayana samy has just now said, President's Ride is not an ideal solution for everything. But when the internal situation in certain parts of the country warrants President's Rule, it is within the Constitutional framework and it is part of our Constitutional mechanism to impose President's Rule. It has to be applied boldly and imaginatively. That is why it is there I would say President's Rule should be there as long ?s it is necessary. We should not be very apolegetic about it. As Song as it is necessary, it should be there.

Madam, we have routiced oris healthy sign in Manipur. It is a very good sign. Within, these last few .-.nor tl.:;, things are improving and I .-m r:re, very soon, the full demo-srtitic process would come into play in Manipur. This is what I had seen there which I wanted to report to the House. It is a very good sign.

In this context. I would like to make a few observations for the benefit of the Members who do not live in North-East and who may nor have the insiders' perception of the problems that lead to violence which keeps on visiting not only the State of Manipur but other areas in the North-East. Therefore, I would lik-a to mate these observations.

Earlier], while speaking) on this Bill, Mr. Bhubanswar Kalita made eertein observations about the state of the economy there. He cited unemployment as the reason. He said that unemployment was one of the major reasons because of which the youth in the North East was going asoray. They have taken to arms. They have forgotten their loyalty to the Motherland. Sometimes they are even?- talking of *independence.* Well, enemployment is one of the main reasons. There is no doubt it. But We must go a little deeper. Un-empioyetnent is there in other States also. In fact, iJ you compare the unemplaymerrt statistics, if you compare this ratio of unemployed persons per thousand population in th? North-Eastern Region with that of the other S.,ates you would And 'bat the number of the unemployed ie far less than it is in, say, Bihar or West Bengal or some other larger 3 ate. but you do not see this kind of violence in those States. Therefor?, this alone cannot explain everything.

One problem in the North-East is thai there is virtually no industrialisation, As a result of this, though the North-East is a part of this vast country, it still remains far backward as India is forging ahead. With the liberalisation process now on, il would pick up speed and it would grow faster. But, the North-East would remain backward, This is a diserepancy which is haunting the mind of the youth. This one rea-*ron.*

Secortidly. there is no dearth of sympathy. There is no dearth of love and affection or the people of the North-East from the national lea ders, from Delhi They have done a lot already. They have pumped in a tot of money there. A lot of investment has been made. But the Question is this. The pumping in of this kind of funds has its own falious. In the North-East, in the small e'h nic communities you will find that their basic ethos, political and soda! ethos are egalitarian. In such a can *van* you find that a few people are becoming rich and richer and the many remain poor and become poorer. Now, this is not in the social and

political ethos of the people of the North-East. A lot of people, even tribal leaders, speak cat in anguish the «ash flow has become one of the main weapons of development. It has been one of the main Weapons siflfce %e days 0l the Naga land insurgency, way, back at the time of Partition and Ittdepetide&ce, and you find that the fle*[1] of cash, which is not always converted ino assets, is like fire. It is burning up all the social value. The Soicial fabric is being' destroyed. We have beautiful tribal societies With a very democratic structure and those democratic values which they incalculated, which they pre served and protected for so long, are being destroyed. You find school dropouts becoming millionaires by becoming contractors. A brilliant student who becomes an IAS or an IPS ot is 'poorer, He is Mr. Nobody! Surely, a political class has arisen and they have be-come rich. What is the condition of other even though they come from the same c6mmunity. the same ethnic group.

Now, this kind of non-egalitarian development, this kind of inquality, has also poisoned the minds of the youth. Wh«!n you hear the youths of the North-East speak of bribery what they mean is—you try to un-derstand the language that you are bribing and promoting a class of people and keeping you power all right here with their help. This could have been stopped if there has been proper monitoring of the projects, bv ensuring that, the projects for which money is being given are surely implemented. This is not be-inc; taken care of. Here the Central Government cannot say, we have' given the money to the State Government and it is the duty of the State Government to do it. No! The Centre has also got the responsibility to ensure that fo whatever pro-ipcte money fe given are implemented.

Of late you find a kind of frustration arising among a section of our leaders, *"Nom* it is useless to spend money; nothing wiH happen; you cannot do anything there." A sort of poicy of retreat is being followed This is what I strongly object to. We should not follow a policy of retreat from the North-East. We should follow a forward policy, with a positive attitude towards our tasks, and the tasks must be accomplished.

The task is industrialization. I re member, the Industry Ministry, two years back, made an exercise and identifled our areas for industrializa tion in the North-East even, with the existing level of infrastructure. In the Ugh' of the available level of technology, industrialization is pos sible, fe areas like power-based industries, coal-based industries, electronics, and pharmaceuticals — because you have got a lot of herbs ir), those areas and in the light of the new GATT agreement and all these areag become very important, parti cularly pharmaceuticals—a heavy in vestment should be made. Therefore^ instead of taking negative steps, take positive steps. The Centre, when it started giving money to the North-East want on giving, giving and suddenly when they found that nothing was happening, they stopped it. Always give and make sure that what is being given is being converted into assets. You should not allow s situation where 25 or 30 per cent is converted into assets and the rest vanishes into thin air. That creates a havoc in the economy. It has created instability within the numerous societies living in the North-East. I want to tell the policy planners that is why ethnic strife and all such things are happening! there. .

But there is no reason for despondency. We find that there are hundreds of thousands of people in every State who are deeply committed to India, to the values of our democracy and secularism which we are propounding. They are fighting elections They are coming out victorious ' They are forming governments. But it is the duty of the Central Government as well as political leaders belonging to other political parties to aspire people to inculcate these values by their own actions. We should not follow a policy of retreat"

I wiU give you another example of retreat. The children of the IAS officers and the IPS officers posted in the North-East cannot be educated there. They have to have a house in Delhi, and their children will be taught in good schools in Delhi. Of course because they are IAS officers and IPS officers, they cannot neglect their children. Their children have to be educated. It is the first duty of any parent. We agree with that, But', consider this. Shillong which was the cultural capital of the North-East, has a tremendous educational infrastructure In its bossom it has some of the finest institutions in the name of Loretto, St. Marry's College, St. Edmund's College, etc. In all these institutions, todays things have gone down so much that nobody wants to admit his sons and daughters. Why should we allow these things to happen? This is a wrong policy. We should try to see that in every capital in the North-East there are some good schools with high standards, where children, of people in stiop positions also can go, They wiU also contribute by mixing with the children of the North-East to keep up the standard olt education. We should ensure all these things. Why this policy of reterats? In the British period_ the British, administrators came end conducted expeditions right into the h^art of Mizoram and Nagaland. Some of them >died. They left be. hind so many chronicles which are research materials today. They brought a culture. They made an, impact. They did so much for that area with their own imperialistic exploitation, of course, but we cannot do lt in free India! Why should we have such an attitude of retreat from the North-East? H anybody is posted to the North-East_ it is deemed to be a punishment posting for him.

The NorthhBaster>n Council ist a very novel institution. Just now, Mr. riarayanasamy was taking about the North-Eastern Council. What have you made of the North-Eastern Council? It started veiry well. It was conceived well. It had very imaginative provisions for its functioning. Brilliant officers were sent there. Now it is ill-staffed. A posting to the North-Eastern Council is again a punishment positing. The Council is not doing[1] the kind of job for which it was created. Small and .numerous States have been created by the 1971 Reorganisation Act but North-East has common economy. Then region has not developed economically. Arid the North-Eastern Coundil Was brought into] play a rositive role in the region's development, That is not being done.

I find that there is a lack of perception even in today's rulers itf New Delhi of the role to be played bv the North-Eastern Council. We have raised this issue time and again from the North-East Congress coordination Committee platform. But till today nothing hag happened.

So, Madam, I tell you that the situation wiU improve and then it will worsen. In the process,ultimately we will find that we are not only back to square, one but that we are also going further down and down. Where is the North-East going today?

Now, foreign influences are again penetrating. Again the situation, is worsening. The insurgency is again multiplying!. Insurgents are coordi-nsting among themselves in spite of the fact that three-fourths of the people *d{f* the North-East are f^Qr India and that they are fighting for India. Others are silent The insurgents have got only a handful of supporters. They have sophisticated weapons and foreign help. Can we not exploit such a situation? I would request that these points should be taken care of.

Madam, just one more point and I will have finished.

The Government had the courage, the Home Ministry had the courage an^l the Prime Minister had tine courage and the will to impose President's Rule in Manipur. It was well appreciated, There are other areas like Tripura, about which I spoke in the morning. Don't discriminate between one and the other. Whereever you find that something is g'oing wrong in any way don't hesitate to impose President's Rule. This is what I say. President's Rule is a part of our democratic Constitution It is not some thing different. Just because some foreign powers will say that there is no democracy in some part of India, why should I become jittery? It is needed to be continued in Kashmir because of militants coming across, because of mercenaries coming from Afghanistan and fighting a war in Kashmir. We have got every right to carry on as long as we can. There is history There may be a 30-year war or 100-year war. We have to fight it out. Why should we fight shy of that? we are not against President's Rule as such. Let it be there as long as it is necessary, but don't discriminate, Discrimination is what is not liked by the people living in the North-East. Non-partisan policies and ega-Jitarianism should be upheld. Thank you$_{m}$ Madam.

DR. M. ARAM (Nominated): Madam, three hon. Members have-already spoken on the Manipur \p propriation Bill. *X* shall make a few fresh. points. Presidenes -c^-vvas imposed there on 31st Decem ber, 1893. As DT. Dutta has said we are in, the eighth, month. From the point of view of peace, Some times we have peace_ Sometimes we have violence. This has been an in termittent - process. Some times there is violence in the hilly areas of Ma nipur and sometimes in the Valley areas. I have been to Manipur many limes. Particularly when I was en gaged in the Nagaland Peace Mis sion, work, I used to go there a lot. lt was in the '60s and in the '70s. At that time peace was disturbed only in tho hill areas of Manipur. The Valley was peaceful. But i-^{n} recent years the Manipur Valley has be come disturbed and the angry young-men belonging to the majority com munity have gone underground. As the hon. Member, Dr. Dutta, has said_ we should undrestand the real cause. Why do these angry young-men, who are now in the PDA or PBEPAK, want independence. Even the underground Nagas, many years ago wated independence? "We have Io talk to them. These young-men, some of them are very talented and brilliant. They are rebelling against the system which they find wanting[1], They come out o the universities and their future is dark and not clear. Therefore dialogue is always the best way to bring about

understanding Thjs does not mean that wherever there are threats and challenges to law and order, admin istrative step sshould not be taken. On the one hand, a policy of firm ness, on the other hand a policy of dialogue, both must go hand in hand. in hand. In hand even though the Assembly is in sus- pended animation, even though the popular Government is not there, I believe the imposition of President's Rule provide the Government of India with an {opportunity[1] to talk to the people having[1] gone under ground. When we had a brief spell of President's Rule in Nagaland that wad the time when the Governor as representative of the Government of India and the Constitution held talks through the intermediaries with the underground. In Nagaland as well as in Manipur. I am aware, there are excellent public leaders, peace-lov ing JjBat&tfs, respected leaders^ Church leaders and other social lea ders whose services must be taken advantage of by the Government, who would be very glad to act as communication channels. When I was in Manipur, not too log ago, I did meet of the underground yaung- men. When you talk to them you will understand more and more of their minds. They may say tndepen- dence(but what they are really mean ing is identity. In Nagaland also that was the conceptual difference-. It later became clear that they really meant 'identity'. They are proud of the Manipur cultural identity,, Manipur tradition and cultivation and 'civilisation and culture, culture. They may even sometimes think of going back tn the original Manipur script rather than the scr'pt they have now adopted—the Bengali script. So. this kind of going back to the ancient roots is one of the trends here. They are proud. That pride we must appreciate. So. they should be made to realise that the Manipuri identity or the Naga identity- could be not only preserved J»5thin the present political frame work and the Constitutional arrangement, but also could be developed creatively Nagaland, Manipur and other States could develop heir cultural identities. At the same time; they can also progress with the rest of the country. Therefore, I would like to stress the point that President's Rule provides an opportunity to the Governor *o take the initiative to contac and talk to the public leaders like Raj Kumar Priyavrat Singh who has been the Chairman of the Peace Mission Committee, with whom I had the privilege to work during the Sixties and Seventies. 1 also met him recently. I think they will all be helpful in contacting and communicating with the underground friends.

The second point is about unemployment. All the three previous speakers referred to the problem of unemployment. Now, let us probe this issue a little closely. As the h4n. Member, Dr. datta haa said, the population df Maj&sur State is not very large. According to 1991 Census_ it wag: 18.26 lakhs. Now it must be 30 lakhs or 2 milli&n. The unemployed graduates may be about 30,000. Some say it is 40,0#. *The* figures of unemployment vary TTv figure is not the main thing, ^uj the point is that they have had *t* wrong type of education. They an not only unemployed but they *art* unemployable. This is the conditio! of almost every graduate around the country. The Manipur TTniv^rsitj has been established. I was associa ted with it when I was a member o the University Grants Commission; But then the University should make the courses socially relevant am should introduce job-oriented course and vocational courses. That is ver important. Even in this Budget, th Appropriation Bill which *is* unde our consideration, Rs. 629.99 crore! almost Rs. 630 crores has been pro vided to the State and the siagl " largest item js education, it *has* bee

provided Rs. 103 crores, But it should be enhanced. Then, correct type of education can be given.

Now I will come to the industrial development of the State. I quite agree with what has been said by the hon. Member, Dr Dutta. What is required is rural industrialisation, not large-ssale industrialisation tout intermediate type of indus trialisation. Indeed, Manipur has already made a fine si art in electronics, in spinsing and various other areas. But then micro-planning is very essential. A decentralised system of development is necessary. In this context, the Seventy-third Constiutional Amendment [an<]i the proposed Panchayat election! will give positions of responsibility to one-third of the women in the State. It is a very promising development. One very special feature about Manipur society is the wonderful place that the women of Manipur occupy. If anyone goes to the Imphal city of Manipur first, he wiU be taken to the women's bazaar. The commerce is done by women. These women] have leadership qualities. In. the handloom industry also they are there. Not only that, women also set good examples to others. I do not konw how many of the hon. Members of the House know about the history of Manipur. The women have come forward to protest against social wrongs whenever these were committed. The woman's power, *stree shakti* in Manipur is very strong and it has continued for many decades. I have seen women taking out torchlight processions. I have seen them sitting in *dharna* and participating in various kinds of demonstrations. They have successfully! fought lagainjst alcoholism. They have done many thing's. But Manipur' women 'Willi have a new opportunity to conduct public affairs in all th$_e$ villages and towns when the Panchayat elections take place, So, I am all for revival of the democratic proces. Before long. there should be State elections and Panchayat elections and the$_n$ Manipur wiU certainly have a great era. I spoke about these young man Many of them, I know *(Interrup tion)* . As I said, they are also re. bulling against the system. J!t was pointed out that money was not the is sue. *Money* is available in plenty. When I was on the Central Board of the Life Insurance Corporation of In dia, after the Nagaland Peace Accord, the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Gan dhi, and then Finance Minister, Mr.. Subramaniam, thought that I should turn$_n$ my attention more towards dev elopment. I wag on the LIC Board, I went to Tmphal and talked to the LIC management. I asked them, "How is the business?". The person concerned said; "We have a roaring business. Crores pour into Maniur like monsoon rains. So there is plenty of money around are having a roaring business in the LIC " I said; "What happens then? Do all these crores of money which pour like monsoon rains reach the tar-gated beneficiaries? Does real devel opment take place? How do these crores disappear? What is the solu tion?". They suggested an ingenous solution. He said; "Let us have some reform. Like we have the DA and the TA; let us also have a CA. I said; "What is that?". "If you want to get something done in an office; you pay Rs. 10/. here; Rs. 25/- there Rs. 100|- there and Rs. 500)- there, so; let us also have a CA; Corrup tion Allowance"; he said. Corrup tion is so wide-spread and rampant. How do we wipe it out? One does not know really. It is this corrupt system that the angry young men are rebelling against. So; the problem is not just unemployment; it is not just the desire to to maintain the indentity of Manipur They are also fighting against the system. It is a challenge before all of us. How 8-re we going to face it, not only iii Manipur but everywhere?

With these few words, Madam, I support this 1 31 and I hope that the

democratic process, both at the Panchayat level and at the State level will be revived very soon. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Now, I would like to request the Minister to reply.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Madam, I thank all the Members who have participated in the discussion. I wish to inform hon. Members that I shall restrict my reply to the discussion only in respect of the financial aspects of the State of Manipur. I do not want, to go into the Plan Outlay and the allocations .

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I wish to inorm this august House, at the outset, that after the imposition of President's Rule, there has been a significant improvement in the law and order situation in the State. Many Members spoke about the developmental activities. In addition to the general improvement, after the imposition of President's rule there, there has been a notable aehievemetat in the developmental activities of the State.

Most of the Members who have participated have mentioned about the leakage and the siphoning off of funds which are directed to be effectively used for the development of the State and or our various programmes. Under the President's rule, We have taken very serious steps in this regard. Therefore, the leakage and siphoning off nf funds in the implementation of the several schemes and works have been effectively plugged. In addition to (his the releases of funds have been linked to the specific projects and^ works and they are closely being monitored by the district authorities. In the field of construction of roads, improvement of roads, to provide water supply and irrigation progress One Eingra Irrigation Dam projet is likely to be completed by the end of this year, This project was languishing for' several years. This will provide drinking water and water for irrigation purposes for the capital city of Imphal. The progress of the Kukka Irrigation Dam is also being quickened and this project will provide water to* the district head quarters of Chura Chandpur. The hon. Member, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, mentioned about the flow of funds from the Plan outlay of 1994-95. He also mentioned that the hill areas are geting only 25 per cent of the: total allocation of the State. Madam I wish to inform the h°n- Member that it is not correct. The hill areas are getting 35.T1 per cent, that about 'Rs. 85.72 crores out of Rs. 240 crores and the hill population constitutes one-third of the total population of the State of Manipur. Also, many Members referred to the unemployment situation in the State of Manipur. After the imposition of President's Rule, each of the 22 blocks in the hill areas, has been given a sum of Rs. one crore per black and there is the Employment Assurance Scheme for taking up rural employment and the construction of a large number of village roads, schools and community buildings have been taken up under this! programme. Due to the ethnic clash between the Nagas and the Kukis, the total number of people affected by this clash in the hill areas comes to 6.000 families. They were rehabilitated by way of taking them to safer places and by way of assistance in terms of their material End other needs. Many of the Members and even Shri V. Narayanasamy referred to the mis us" of supply of the essential commodities. I wish to infrom the hon. Member that after the imposition of President's Rule, the supply of essential items of food through the Public Distribution System has considerably improved in the far-flung districts and also in the hill areas of tho State and the State Government

in respect of transportation ot goods. The Government has taken up the work through their departments. Also, Madam, the hon. Member, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, mentioned that the State in not linked with any railway line. I wish to inform the hon. Member that the nearest railway station in Manipur is jiribam and for this, a technoeconomic survey to lay a railway line from jiribam to Im-phal has been carried out and it is under the consideration of the Railway Minister. One of the important multi-purpose projects is the Loktak Hydel Power Project. And there is also a proposal to set up an additional project at Loktak down stream. For this, the project has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority of the Government of India and the iproject is awaiting clearance from the Ministry of Environment, and also, a sum of Rs, 5 crores has been allocated tor taking up this work under the current Plan.

Kalitaji has also referred to the drug-abuse and de-addiction centres. The State Government has taken stringent measures to prevent inflow of drugs from the international borders and drug trafficking in the State. In addition to this, de-addiction centres in all the four district headquarters namely Imphal, Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul, have been established. Apart from this, a lafge number of NGOs have taken up this-de-addiction work and are getting assistance, technical inputs and training from the Government.

Madam, many other Members have insisted on the installation of pojular Government. As I have already mentioned this will be conveyed to the Home Ministry, and I also wish to inform the august House that the existing projects which are in progress, will be completed on a war-footing.

I appeal to the hon. Members to support the Appropriation Bill. Thank you, Madam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE); Now, I shall put-the motion moved by the Minister to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1994-95 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): We shall now take 'up clauae-by-clause coa^sidera-iiim of the Bill. *Clauses* 2 *and* 3 *and the Schedule were added to the Bill, Clause* 1 the *Enacting Formula and the Title were added to* the *Bill,*

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The *question was* put and *the motion was adopted.*

THE MOTOR VEHICLES AAMEND-MENT) BILL, 1994-Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE); Now I would like to take up the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994 for further consideration, When the House ad-journed on 9th August, 1994, the Minister concluded his speech. Now I would like to request the Members to speak on the Bill. The list of speakers is before me. I would re-quest Mr. John Fernandes to speak on the Bill

SHRI JOHN F.*F*EKNANDES (Goa): Madam Vice-Chairman, I rise to support this amendment to the principal Motor Vehicles Act, This wag an old, obsolete, Aet_ rather a a British Motor Vehicles Act of 1939. In this country we have a very few legislations by which we have replaced the old British. colonial legislations. This Motor Vericles Act is one Of them. When this Act came into force in 1988 some States did object to it. The Act was passed in a hurry. The Act was not referred to any Select Committee to have the views of the Stat$_e$ Govemments. There were too many lactone 3$_n$ this Act. Why I want to speak on this Act is mainly that the MInis-ter has com$_e$ forward with an; amendment to section 9 of the principal AcL Now motor cycle is also included in this section. The State of Goa is very proud that the first Chief Minister of Goa, Mr. Bhandodkar, initiated the Motor-cycle taxi in the State without having any statutory provision and because of this many unemployed people got employment. Goa, is a tourist centre and many tourists use this motor-cycle taxi for sight-seeing. I am happy that the hon. Minister has incorporated this in section 3 of the Act. At the same time, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the major lacuna in this section. According to the old Act, it was compulsory for a cab driver to have a public driving licence. That clause is now done away with. It says that [a] person shall require a licence to drive a vehicle at a public place, but there is a proviso, "other than a motor cab hired for his own us©." I understand that this provision means rented vehicle under the hired cab scheme. Therefore, I would like to point out that this scheme has been misused. The Government of India lias given some rebate in respect of Central Excise dutv. When a person buys a taxi fer self-employment the Government *et* India waives the Central Excise duty and that amounts to Rs. 80,000 *to* Rs. 50,000. Now this facility can be misused by any person, wno wants to b*uy* a venicie^ He has to aeoare only mat is is a [la]Ai. mere is no provision that tins gentleman should have a badge *to* drive a taxi, It is mandatory for a taxi driver to nave a oauge Because it is a commercial vemcle. This gentleman has to Have a proper character Because he is going to deal with the pubic and he is going to deal with tourists, who are mainly foreign tourists^ If the genuemaa doesn't have a proper cha-racter, it is dangerous. The badge. to drive a vehicle is given on the production of a character certificate from a public man or from a magistrate. Even MPs and MLAs are entitled to give this certificate. The very purpose of the badge wiU be de. feated by this proviso. Any gentleman can say "I am going to hire a vehicle and there is no need for a badge." I want the hon. *Minister to* make an amendment to this Provision and to see (that this lacuna is rectified, The Minister did bring in some amendments in respect of granting a driving licence. The main tiling is that the license is being mis. used in the country. We find a lot of fake motor vehicle licences in the country. This is possible because the licences are not centralised. What some States do is not known, to the other States. Madam, there was a fruad in my State Since licence pro-curement was difficult in Goa, people used to go to Belgaum and buy a Licence for Rs. 500. Most of these people do not know how to drive a vehicle. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that there should be some centralisation. The centra-lisation can be done when there is computerisation. Madam, we have computerised passports in the country. In this way we can see that a terrorist does not take advantage *ot* our laws and he does not sneek into this country I would suggest te> te hon. Minis. ter *o see that the motor driving licences throughout the country which are under the domain of (the States are computerised. When a person goes from one State to

another he can be checked and his antecedents can be checked. It can be seen that he does not have a bogus licence and he is not a wrong person and there is no impersonation.

Madam, on the Indian roads we have the maximum number of accidents though we have lesser cars than any Western country, For example, America is having the maximum number of cars. It is said that the ratio of accidents in India is the highest. It is 13.79, whereas in the USA it is ll and odd, in the UK it is nine and odd and in Japan it is eight ª"d odd- I feel that it is not because of the number of vehicles we are having, it is because our vehicles are obsolete and outdated. We have a provision in the new Motor Vehicles Act that emission and pollution will be controlled. This Act came into force in 1989. But, we have not taken any steps to enforce this provision. The Government made a statement that this Act would be enforced from the 1st April, 1996. I don't think that the Government is very serious about it. Whatever we bring in the statute, it is kept im abeyance. The same mentioned that tourist transport throughout the country would be encouraged. Then, the new All India Bus Permit system was brought in. It was a contract permit. This also defeated the purpose of the stage carriage permit. The new contract permit, did say that the passengers will be plied from place to place and the same passengers will be brought back who are supposed to be tourists. These stage carriages are competing with the contract carriages. They do not carry the passengers, they carry the tourists. There was also a provision that whoever violates that provision would be penalised. But nothing has been done by the Govern ment. I would like the Minister to react to it. Then we see three-wheelers and two-wheel ers in the Capital. The city of Dehli has become a gas chamber. It is because we have old and obsolete engines. Here the oil is added in the fuel. There is no check and there is no control. The three-wheeler auto-rickshaws give more emission than the cars.There rore I would like tne hon. Minister to see that pollution is checked at the source in the factories. We produce one of the best cars. We have produced the Chetak scooter. We exported them to Europe and America. (They rejected them because the emission contained was very high. So, we could not export them. The same is the case with the Japanese cars. We have the Maruti cars, We exported Maruti-800. We also tried to export Maruti-lOO0. We exported the Zen. But, there were no buyers because their laws do not permit the emission of that vehicle. So, what we are saying is that even the most modem technology which we have got from japan is obsolete and outdated which is dumped on our country Unless we take some steps to see that the motor vehicle quality is controlled at source at the factory level, I don't think we will be able to control the pollution on the roads. I hope the hon. Minister wiU come with some legislation to see that our vehicles are checked right at the factory.

We see that our roads are very crowded. We have the highway which is very crowded because there are slums on the highway. When the highway gets crowded the Government gets into some more project and say that it is a bypass. Again, there will be more slums. In foreign countries, one can see that there is no settlement along the highways. Therefore, I suggest to the Government to bring a legislation to see to it that SO mts. of land along the highways on either side is banned for settlement. This will save a lot of money. It will save petrol because the speed on the high, way will not be cut down. I hope that the hon. Minister wiU take my suggestion into account T do welcome whatever amendments the hon. Minister has brought through this legislation; the Minister has come with this legislation to implement the recom-

mendatious of a Committee set up by the Central Government, it received a lot of complaints from the State Governments, i hope that this legislation will remove some of the major lacunae in the Act. With these submissions, I support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI JAGMOHAN (..Nominaled): Madam, I nardiy need to say much on the suoject, *i* know the non Minister; n_e is very practical, very lnteligioie ui xms neid and very effective, I just nave a lew sugges tions when wiU, proapry, reinforce his thmaing. ine major issue in this subject is the road worthmness the wonmness of the vehicle and tge worthiness of the driver. mesa are the three crucial eiements in this situation. And the »ssue is of implementation. .. ...*J i*S quite all right. But the (...I- ^i, one way licences are being oi"-"-ii. 1 Know that a large number of people, who do not even know driving, are given licences; a large number of people, whose eyesight is very poor, are given licences; a large number of trucks are declared raod-worthy and you see them on the road rattling and emitting smoke. So, the best thing is to see how to implement the laws which are already there and which have now been amended to remove whatever lacunae were found by the Committee. The best way that I can suggest is, wherever it is possible, the State Government can be per-suaded to constitute flying squads which should check such things without the knowledge of the persons who give licences. And in a few cases, stringent action should be taken. After all, you. connot have so many flying squads. But, whenever flying squads are formed, action should be taken promptly and faulty vehicles should be confiscated. This wiU be a lesson to everybody and they will not indulge in these types of malpractices The second important point Is the prevalence ot corruption. This can also be -checked to a large extent by surprise checks by these flying squads. Now, $_a$t the RTA office, you will find that a doctor is sitting there everybody is sitting there may be, it is for the convenience ot' the person who wants to give licences. But, they give certificates as a matter of right. Somebody comes and give Rs. 2,000|- and he gets everything dune. That is way accidents take place on a very large scale in our country. The rate of Rs, 1,0001- or so per vehicle is more than that of the other countries; but, that is beside the point. It i_s necessary that we should enforce our laws. The third point is about the working of the tribunals, The hon. Minister has already introduced certain changes in the Bill which will make the tribunals, more efficient and more satisfactory. But, I very strongly feel that the functioning of our courts will have to be improved. Some four or five days ago, there wos a letter addressed to the Editor of the Hindustan Times written by a person whose daughter was killed in anacei-dent. I wiU send a potocopy of that letter to the hon. Minister; he may like to look into that case personally. So fa_r as tribunals are concerned, I believe that along with tribunals, there must be judicial audit or some sort of semi-judicial audit checks once in six months or at some intervals, and they can see how the tribunals are exactly functioning. I know some of the tribunals function in a careless way. No action needs to be taken. They only need to be examined the retports must be submitted to the higher authorities and then the matter can be brought to High Courts and the Supreme Court pointed out that "his "was how the tribunals were functioning. I know that some of the tribunals do not meet for more than two-three hours. Therefore, this is very Important.

The other thing is about pollution I reanlly do riot know whether this comes within the purview of the hon. Minister. There aw pertain areas; for example, him ' stations. There are

certain areas in our country which are valleys, There, the emission of petrol fumes is very dangerous. They would be just there. They do not go out of the valley. Once the felines are emitted, they do not go out because the place is surrounded by hills. These fumes pollute the atmosphere very much. In such areas since the distances are limited, we could think of introducing battery operated buses. They could be operated from point to point. There could be a station lor charging the batteries. Earlier, the B.H.E.L. introduced some buses of this type. It was claimed that these buses could operate for a distance of 70 kms. It was their claim. it was 60 or 70 kms. I introduced this in Kashmir. May be, their claim is not totally valid. But with a little bit of technological improvement, we could do it. For example, in the case of Delhi also one could operate such a bus between the Airport and Con-naught Place. The distance is less than 70 Kms. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this. You could make arangemente at some point for charging the batteries. I think if you do this, you would be able to eliminate a lot of pollution It would not also make any noise or any such thing. We could experi me nt it in the hill stations as well as in other areas, between two places, where the distance involved is less than 70 Kms. I am sure this would help in reducing pollution in a large number of our cities.

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Then, of course, we have the other thing. The real issue is corruption in public services as well as in public life I know about Kashmir. This is a fact which has been recorded by me in writing. The hon. Minister said to the Director. The Director'himself came to me and said that this was the position. The Minister gave a list of 150 persons and said that these persons were to be recruited as drivers in Jammu and Kashmir. The poor fellow was in a fix as to what he should say because there were no such posts. The Minister said that the posts should be created. He was a little reluctant. However, since he got the orders, he had to creaite the posts. Then, when he went to the office with this list of 150 persons, somebody told him that these persons did not have any driving licence. The Director thought that this was a good excuse, reason, for him to wriggle out of lt- He went to the Minister and told him that these persons did not have any driving licence and that, therefore, they would not be at>le to create the posts.

मिनिस्टर ने कहा, आप किस मर्ज की दवा है, इनके लायसस भी नही दिला सकत ।

That is why the accident rate in Jammu and Kashmir is the highest in the country. People just go down the *kind.* A large number of accidents take place. If you look at the figures, you would find that the gate *ot* accidents in Jammu and Kashmir is the highest in the country. But this is a matter which neither you can correct nor I can correct. It is a matter of national ethos. Unless these things are improved, I do not think our laws are going to help us in the process.

Madam, these are my submissions for the consideration of the hon. Minister. As far as the bill is concerned, I would say it is a very effective legislation and I am sure, if it is effectively implemented, it would lead to very good results. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Shri Ahlu-walia.

SHRI JAGMOHAN; Madam, just one point. I think this is very important, I had noted it down, but I forgot to mention it. We see the nurhiber plates of a large number of vehicles in Delhi and in several other towns. Whenever any accident takes place, you cannot really inote down the num. ber. This is because the number is very complicated—DL-2CD, etc I have seen a large number of people expressing difficulty about it. If they are

asked whether they had noted down the number of the vehicle which over-Shot the red signal, they would say 'No; we could not note it down fully and the fellow has gone away':

.अपनी गाड़ी का नम्बर भी याद नहीं रहता ह

Therefore, you should do something about it. This ie because it has been computerised. This matter needs to be looked into. One should be able to note down the number quickly, with the naked eye.

THE VTCK.CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): You are right.

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं मोटरयान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1994 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

महोदया, 1988 में जब यह विधेयक पास किया गया था, उसके बाद इस पर विभिन्न राज्यों ने कुछ आपत्ति जाहिर की थी और विभिन्न संस्थाओं ने कुछ आपत्ति जाहिर की थी जिसके कारण यह संशोधन लाने की जरूरत पड़ी।

महोदया, मुख्य मुद्दा इस मोटरयान विधेयक का जो सामने उभरकर आया है, उसमें एक्सीडेंट कंपेनसेशन, एक्सीडेंट लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी और तीव्र गति से चलने वाले जो मोटरयान हैं, उनके बारे में है। महोदया, अगर हम ध्यान से देखें तो 1951 से लेकर आज तक जिस तरह से दिन-प्रतिदिन यह संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, 4,000 एक्सीडेंट प्रतिदिन पूरे भारत में उस वक्त हुआ करते थे, अब 60,000 एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं जहां लोग मर जाते हैं हरेक मिनट में कोई न कोई एक्सीडेंट पूरे भारत में होता है और हरेक साढ़े आठ मिनट में कोई न कोई ऐसा एक्सीडेंट होता है भारत में, जिसमें कोई न कोई मर जाता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, कानून और विधेयक तो बहुत बनते हैं पर जो बेसिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की जरूरत है, उसमें हमारे यहां बहुत कमी है, जैसे सड़कों की जरूरत है और ट्रैफिक सेंस की जरूरत है। इसके साथ ही जुड़ा रहता है लोगों का चलना–बाईं तरफ या दाहिनी तरफ। मैं बिहार से आता हूं, लोगों को, पैदल चलने वाले को कोई तरफ चलना चाहिए वहां लोग दाहिनी तरफ चलते हैं। मैं जब पैरिस गया तो देखा कि लैफ्ट हैंड ड्राइव की गाड़ी होती है, वहां लोग दाहिनी तरफ चलते हैं तो कभी-कभी मुझे लगता है कि भारतवर्ष और बिहार का कोई संबंध है कि ट्रैफिक सेंस उसी तरह से चलता है। तो ट्रैफिक सेंस होना भी बहुत जरूरी है और उसके लिए जरूरत पड़ती है कि स्कूल में, कालेज में या जो नाईट स्कूल चलते हैं या जो हमारे साक्षरता अभियान के कोर्स पढ़ाए जाते हैं, वहां पर ट्रैफिक सेंस के बारे में एक सब्जेक्ट होना बहुत जरूरी है जहां लोगों को एजुकेट किया जा सके कि आप अगर सड़क पर चल रहे हैं तो किस तरफ जाएं और सिग्नल के बारे में उसको पूरा ज्ञान होना चाहिए। अगर वह कुछ नहीं पढ़ सकता है तो हमारे जो सिम्बल्स हैं या सिग्नल्स के जो सिम्बल बने हुए हैं उस तरफ देखकर, कम से कम आंख से देख सकता है, तो वह समझ सकता है कि यहां पर दाईं तरफ चलना है या रुककर चलना है या लाल बत्ती देखकर रुकना है या हरी बत्ती देखकर चलना है, क्या करना है, वह समझ सकता है। तो मेरा सुझाव है, महोदया, कि इसकी जरूरत है, इस विधेयक में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। यहां प्रावधान है कि ऐसे सिग्नल्स या ट्रैफिक सेंस के बारे में एजुकेशन हम केवल उसी को देते हैं जो केवल लाइसेंस लेना चाहते हैं या किसी शहर में कुछ ऐसे ट्रैफिक पार्क होंगे जहां स्कूल के बच्चों को ले जाया जाता है, मेरे ख्याल से दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर, कलकत्ता में ऐसे पार्क जरूर होंगे जहां सिखाया जाता होगा, किन्तु हमारा जो आम जनता है, जो गांवों में रहती है और अगर आप मरने वालों की संख्या को देखें तो वे ही ऐसे लोग होते हैं जिनको ट्रैफिक सेंस का ज्ञान नहीं होता है। उनको अगर हम एजुकेट करें तो शायद हम एक्सीडेंट की संख्या को कम कर सकते हैं।

महोदया, वैसे तो हम मंत्री महोदय पर दबाव नहीं डाल सकते, मंत्री महोदय नेशनल हाईवे को देखते हैं, अब नेशनल हाईवे पूरी कंट्री के सिर्फ दो परसेंट सड़क को कवर करते हैं। हमारे देश की जितने

किलोमीटर सड़क है, उसका केवल दो परसेंट नेशनल हाईवे कवर करते हैं और 98 परसेंट सड़क को राज्य सरकार देखती है। अब राज्य सरकार की सड़क देखती हो तो मैं जरूर अपने राज्य में सबको निमंत्रित करूंगा कि हमारे राज्य में आकर आप सड़कों की हालत देखें कि आदमी को अगर बाय जाना हो तो उसको स्टयरिंग ही घुमा देता है दाहिनी तरफ, इतने जोर का जक लगता है कि खुद ही गाड़ी 4.00 p.m. घूम जाती है दाहिनी तरफ। महोदया, इस चीज पर विचार करने के लिए जब इन्होंने राज्य सरकारों के दबाव में या राज्य सरकारों से विचार विमर्श करके ऐसा संशोधन विधेयक लाने की कोशिश की है, पहल की है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने इन विषयों को भी उठाया होगा और उनसे बात की होगी और आने वाले दिनों में या आने वाले भविष्य में हम हर राज्य में और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मेन्टेन अच्छी सड़कों को पायेंगे, और अगर नहीं पायेंगे तो यह समस्या दिन-पर-दिन बढ़ती जाएगी। महोदया, मैं जहां तक समझता हूं कि एक इंटर मिनिस्ट्रियल कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी भी बनी थी जिसमें केबिनेट सैक्रेटरिएट लेविल पर एक डिसीजन हुआ था। इसमें इन चीजों के सिवाय कुछ और चीजों पर भी ध्यान दिया गया था, जैसे सड़कों में बाईसिकलिंग, साईकिल से जो लोग जाते हैं उनके लिए एक अलग बाई लेन बनाई जाए। हमारे भारतवर्ष में सड़कों पर एन्क्रोचमेंट इतनी ज्यादा है कि जो मेन सड़क का हिस्सा है जिसके ऊपर गाड़ी चलनी चाहिए वह गाड़ी तो चल नहीं सकती तो बाईसिकल का प्रावधान कैसे रखेंगे या कैसे कर सकेंगे, कैसी बाई-पास रोड या कैसी सड़क बनायेंगे, इस पर थोड़ा विचार करने की जरूरत है? क्योंकि इस विधेयक का पूरा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन तभी हो सकेगा जब हम इन चीजों पर ध्यान दे सकेंगे। महोदया, उसके साथ-साथ जुड़ा हुआ रहता है कि हर शहर में, आजकल योरोप में जहां के देशों में कम जनसंख्या है उसके बावजूद भी वे लोग बार-बार कहते हैं कि आप अपनी गाड़ियों नहीं प्रयोग करके आफिस जाने के लिए या स्कूल व कालेज जाने के लिए पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट को यूज करें। तो वहां पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट की एफिशिएंसी को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। हमारे यहां पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट की एफिशिएंसी बहुत घटिया है और उसमें बहुत ज्यादा सुधार लाने की जरूरत है। जब तक हम इस सुधार को नहीं ला सकेंगे, बाकई फिर यह बेकार का विधेयक है, बेकार की बातें हैं तथा बेकार की बहस है। महोदया, उसके साथ-साथ जो स्पीड लेन्स हैं, स्पीड लेन्स डिफरेंट स्पीड लेन्स बनाने की जरूरत है और उसके लिए जो कम से कम इनका दो परसेंट का नेशनल हाईवे ही है, उसी पर यह स्पीड लेन्स बनाकर और सड़कों को तीन लेन्स, चार लेन्स, पांच लेन्स बीच में जर्ब करके, दोनों लैफ्ट एंड राईट की अगर बना सकें तो उससे यह जो हमारी न्यू इकोनोमिक पोलिसी के माध्यम से हम बाहर से लोगों को बुला रहे हैं कि एन. आर.आई. यहां आकर के इण्डस्ट्रीज लगायें, यहां काम करें और यहां पर लोगों को जिस तरह से हम रोजगार दे सकें, बड़े से बड़े कारखाने लगें, कारखानों को चलाने के लिए या किसी तरह के उद्योग को चलाने के लिए सबसे बड़ी जरूरत कम्युनिकेशन की होती है। कम्युनिकेशन में मैं सिर्फ टेलीफोन और फैक्स को नहीं समझता हूं, मैं रोड को भी एक बहुत बड़ा कम्युनिकेशन समझता हूं जो कि माल लादकर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाती है। अगर यह भी कम्युनिकेशन मिले, विदाऊट एनी ट्रैफिक कंजेशन अगर फ्री मूवमेंट हो सके तो उसमें दो चीजें हैं। एक तो जो सामान है, जो रॉ मैटीरियल है या फिनिश्ड प्रोडक्ट हैं अपने डेस्टिनेशन पर जल्दी पहुंच सकता है। दूसरे, उस पर लगी हुई लागत अर्थात् जो बैंक का पैसा है, जो वर्किंग कैपिटल का पैसा लगा हुआ है उस पर भी इंटरेस्ट कम लगता है, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में वह ऐड होता है। दूसरे, अगर ट्रैफिक कंजेशन में गाड़ियां फंस जाती हैं और अगर लेट होती हैं तो उसमें आयल कम्पशन भी ज्यादा होता है। उसमें हम तेलका बचाव भी कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए थोड़ा सोचने की जरूरत है और पता नहीं कब इसका प्रोग्राम बनेगा, क्योंकि एक

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तरफ से तो कह रहे हैं कि हम तुरन्त आने वाले हैं। जो बेसिक गेस्टेशन पीरियड है, जो हम न्यू इकोनोमिक पोलिसी के माध्यम से लोगों को बाहर से बुला रहे हैं यहां उद्योग लगाने के लिए। किन्तु अगर उनको बगैर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के, जिसमें कि सड़कें बहुत बड़ा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का हिस्सा है, वह अगर हम नहीं दे सकेंगे तो यह जेस्टेशन पीरियड में ज्यादा देर होगी और उसके रिजल्ट आने में देर लगेगी। तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसको भी करने की जरूरत है। महोदया, इसी कमेटी के केबिनेट लेवल पर, जैसा मुझे पता लगा, एक सुझाव दिया था कि मोटर साइकिल के या टू-व्हीलर ड्राईव जो हैं, इसके एक्सीडेंट बहुत ज्यादा होते हैं और इसमें हैड इंजुरीज के कारण मौत की संभावनायें बहुत ज्यादा है। इसको रोकने के लिये ऐसा सुझाव दिया गया था कि दिन के वक्त भी मोटर साइकिल वाले अपनी बत्तियां, हैड लाइटस आन करके चलें जिससे कि सड़क क्रास करने वाले को या सामने से आने वाले को पता लग सके, नहीं तो ये तो इतनी द्रुत गति से सामने आ जाते हैं कि पता ही नहीं लगता है कि कब मोटर साइकिल सामने आ जाती है या स्कूटर सामने आ जाता है। तो उसकी हैड लाइटस ऑन रहें, ऐसा सुझाव केबिनेट लेवल की कमेटी ने दिया था। अगर यह सच है तो उसको भी मानना चाहिये।

दूसरा कहा गया था कि सारे विश्व में सड़कें सीमेंट की नहीं बनी हुई हैं। कहीं-कहीं कोलतार की बनी हुई हैं या रबड़ की बनी हुई है। हर जगह सड़कें काली हैं और हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी साइकिलें अभी बनती हैं वे या तो काली होती हैं या हरी होती हैं। एक ऐसा भी सुझाव आया था कि साइकिल का रंग भी साइकिलिस्ट जो मर जाते हैं स्पीडिंग ट्रक के नीचे आकर या बस के नीचे आकर तो बाइसाकिल का रंग मैन्युफैक्चरर्स से ही येलो और आरेंज कलर का होना चाहिये और उसके दोनों साइड में रिफलेक्टर्स लगे होने चाहिये कि गाड़ी पर जब रात में रोशनी पड़े तो उसे पता लगे। पता नहीं लगता गांव में देहात में शहर से वापस जा रहा है, साइकिल का सवार, पता ही नहीं लगता है गाड़ी के नीचे दब जाता है। सुबह पता लगता है कि आदमी मर गया है।

महोदया, इधर गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से कुछ नई गाड़ियों के लाइसेंस के लिये परमीशन दी गई है। मर्सिडीज कैर आ रही हैं, टोयटा आ रही है और बहुत सारी गाड़ियां आ रही हैं। ये सब तीव्र गति से चलने वाली गाड़ियां हैं और अगर ध्यान से सोचा जाय तो इसमें दो चीजों का ध्यान रखा चाहिये। एक सब्जेक्ट इनके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, दूसरा सब्जेक्ट दूसरे विभाग से है। एक सब्जेक्ट तो यह है कि फयूअल एफिशिएंसी कितनी है? हम कितना तेल बचा सकते हैं? दूसरा जो सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है कि रोड कंडीशंज कैसी हैं? क्योंकि यह गाड़ी तो एक मैसाज का चर्चा है कि इसमें तो शरीर की ताकत तो लगती नहीं है। एक दुबला-पतला आदमी भी एक्सीलेटर पर पैर रखता है और गाड़ी रफ्तार से भागती है और फिर जब थोड़ी बहुत छकी हो, थोड़ी बहुत भी कर होटल से निकल कर, दो-चार पैग लगाकर निकले और कहीं अगर ठंडी हवा लग रही हो तो गाड़ी और भी रफ्तार से भागती है। जितनी हवा ठंडी होती है गाड़ी उतनी तेज होती जाती है और कोई गरीब बेचारा मारा जाता है। महोदया, इन चीजों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुये गंभीरता से इन को देखने की जरूरत है और मेरे जो सुझाव हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन पर विचार करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे): धन्यवाद अहलुवालिया जी।

श्री रामजी लाल (हरियाणा) धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया। मैं मोटर व्हीकल्स अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट बिल, 1993, मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 का और

संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक मोटर व्हीकल्स ऐक्ट में अमेंडमेंट रिव्यू कमेटी–1990 की रिपोर्ट का राज्य सरकारों से बात करके केन्द्र कर रही हैं, इसके लिये मैं सरकार का धन्यवाद करता हूं। रोड ऐक्सीडेंट विक्टिम्स कम्पनसेशन का प्रोसीजर बिल्कुल अच्छा और व्यावहारिट इस ऐक्ट से हो जायेगा जिसके तहत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह अधिकार मिल जायेगा कि कोई एक या इससे ज्यादा ट्रिब्यूनल कायम कर सके ताकि ये फैसले जल्दी हो सकें। इससे पहले जो आजकल एक्सीडेंट हो जाते है, उसके विक्टिम जिस का अंगहीन हो जाता है या कोई मर जाता है तो जब वे कोर्ट में जाते है तो सालों साल वे केस पड़े रहते हैं। और उनको मुआवजा मिलता है, कंपनसेशन मिलता है, वह मिलने में बड़ी देर हो जाती है। इस एक्ट के तहत ट्रिब्यूनल बन जायेंगे और इसके तहत फैसले जल्दी हो सकेंगे, इसके लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय का धन्यवाद करता हूं और साथ-साथ कंपनसेशन के रेट भी सरकार ने बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया है– जो पहले 25,000 रुपये देते थे, वह अब 50,000 कर दिया है जो 12,000 पहले कंपनसेशन था अब वह 25,000 हो गया है, 8,500 की बजाय 25,000 रुपये किया है और 2,000 की बजाय 12,5000 किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे विक्टिम को या जिसका एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है, जो अंगहीन हो जाता है, उसको काफी सहायता मिलेगी। ट्रिब्यूनल बनने से जैसे मैंने कहा कि एक्सीडेंट के केस जो सालों से पड़े रहते है, उनके फैसले जल्दी होंगे और इसी संदर्भ में माननीय सदस्य श्री जगमोहन जी ने जो कहा था वह ठीक है कि और तो अपनी गाड़ी के नम्बर ही याद नहीं रहते और जब गाड़ी का नम्बर देना होता है तो ड्राइवर से कहते हैं कि देखना, ऊपर का नम्बर क्या है। यह बड़ी मुश्किल बात है, मैं उनकी बात का समर्थन करता हूं कि इतने लंबे-चौड़े नम्बर जो गाड़ियों के होते हैं, वह याद नहीं रहते। मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इसमें कुछ टीक कर दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

दूसरे, जो एक्सीडेंट की बातें हो रही है, उसमें यही नहीं कि मरने वाले या मारने वाले का कसूर हो, ड्राइवर जो गाड़ी तेज चलाते हैं, शराब पीकर चलाते हैं, उनके लाइसेंस ठीक नहीं होते और वह, चाहे अमीर हो या गरीब हो, जो सड़क पर जा रहा है, अपनी साइड पर जा रहा है, उस को मारना, मैं समझता हूं कि चलते हुये आदमी को मार देना बड़ा भारी जुर्म है और उसको बर्बाद कर देना, मौत के घाट उतार देना, उसके लिये सख्त कानून बनाया जाय, उसके लिये अलग सजा होनी चाहिये। जो गाड़ी में सफर कर रहा हो, गाड़ी चला रहा हो, यदि उसका एक्सीडेंट हो भी जाय, उसको नुकसान हो जाय तो दुख की बात है लेकिन चलते हुये आदमी को या गरीब को मारना, मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत भारी जुर्म है।

इसके अलावा महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि नेशनल हाइवे एक हमारा दिल्ली से हिसार जाता है और हिसार से पाकिस्तान के बार्डर तक हिसार टू पीलीबंगा डिफेंस रोड है और उस रोड से काफी गांव लगते हैं। गांव के बीचो-बीच से अब मिलिट्री के ट्रक जाते हैं, बड़े-बड़े वैहिकल होते ये तो बड़े भारी एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं जिनका नुकसान पूरा होना भी मुश्किल है। स्कूल के बच्चे और गांव वाले यहां से गुजरते हैं तो उनका एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है। मेरा गांव भी हिसार से 8 किलोमीटर आगे हिसार-पीलीबंगा रोड पर है और हर महीने वहां पर एक-आधा बच्चे, औरत या बूढ़े की आये दिन मौत हो जाती है। तो इस तरह के जो रूट हैं, नेशनल हाइवे हैं, मिलिट्री रोड हैं, डिफेंस रोड हैं, उन पर ऐसा प्रबंध किया जाय कि एक्सीडेंट की तादाद जो दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है, वह कम हो सके। जैसा अहलुवालिया जी ने कहा कि पहले देश में 4,000 होते

थे, अब 60,000 हो गये हैं और दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। नेशनल हाइवे जो हैं, जो गांव से गुजरते हैं, मेरी खासतौर से प्रार्थना है कि उन का उचित प्रबंध होना चाहिये। यह डिफेंस रोड का कानून ऐसा है कि वहां कोई लाइट लगानी हो, कोई चीज वहां लगानी हो, कोई रोड क्रास करना। हो तो वहां से मंजूरी कई महीनों में, सालों में आती है। जो गांव डिफेंस रोड पर पड़ते हैं, उनके लिये कोई ऐसा साधन अपनाया जाय, ऐसा तरीका अपनाया जाय कि उन्हें सुविधा दी जा सके। जब किसी चीज की मंजूरी पंचायत को लेनी होती है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लेनी होती है तो मंजूरी लेने में काफी समय लग जाता है, इसलिये मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि एक्सीडेंट को रोकने के लिये खास दिलचस्पी यह हो कि वहां के आफिस गांव वालों की सहूलियत के लिये हों और मोटर वैहिकल एक्ट के जो नियम हैं, वह ऐसे बनाये जायें ताकि उन गांव वालों को, उन शहरों को जहां से डिफेंस रोड गुजरती है, उन को सहूलियत हो और अगर उनको कोई मंजूरी लेनी हो तो वह जल्दी मिल जाय। उनको मंजूरी लेनी हो तो जल्दी दी जाये।

महोदया, हमारा शहर हिसार बहुत बड़ा है जहां पर मिलिट्री के ट्रक बहुत बड़े बड़े गुजरते हैं। वहां पर एक साइड में बाइ पास रोड बन जाये, डिफेंस रोड बन जाय तो सुविधा होगी। जब तक वहां पर बाइ पास रोड नहीं बनेगा तब तक हिसार शहर का नुकसान होता ही रहेगा और एक्सीडेंट होते ही रहेंगे। इसलिये मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि डिफेंस रोड हो या बाइ पास हो वह बना दी जाये। वहां पर हिसार में बड़ा भारी कैंट एरिया बनने जा रहा है। बाइ पास नहीं बनेगा तो बड़ी भारी कठिनाई होगी। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मंत्री जी जल्दी से जल्दी वहां पर इस तरह का इंतजाम करें कि जिससे एक्सीडेंट न हों।

इसके अलावा जैसे अन्य माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे, यह ठीक है कि ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस लोग पहले लाइट के ले लेते हैं और बाद में हैवी के बना लेते हैं। हमारे आदरणीय मौना जो बैठे हैं, यह बुरा न माने तो मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां तो कहा जाता है कि लाइट लाइसेंस बनवा लो और हैवी राजस्थान से बनवा लो क्योंकि हरियाणा वाले आसानी से देते नहीं हैं। तो राजस्थान से बनवाकर लोग हमारे यहां आते हैं। इस तरह से जब हैवी लाइसेंस बनवा कर लायेंगे तो एक्सीडेंट ही करेंगे। इनकी कोई रोकथाम करनी चाहिये।

महोदया, इस में यह भी कहा गया है कि ट्रेनिंग सेंटर होंगे, ट्रेनिंग स्कूल होंगे। अब ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स के लिये जगह नहीं है। इस की भी चेकिंग अच्छी तरह से होना चाहिये, अच्छी ट्रेनिंग होना चाहिये ताकि लोग एक्सीडेंट न करें।

महोदया, इस में लाइट चेकिंग की बात अच्छी कही गई है। अगर लाइट चेकिंग न की जाय तो चोर, लुटेरे, उग्रवादी सभी हमला करते हैं। लेकिन मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि स्टेट और सेंटर का भी यह मामला है जो रास्ते में चेकिंग होती है तो चेकिंग के बहाने से जो हैरेसमेंट लोगों को होती है, आने जाने वालों को, प्राइवेट गाड़ियों वालों को, आम आदमी को इससे बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। पुलिस खड़ी हो जाती है। आप दिल्ली में देख लीजिये। मेंबर पार्लियामेंट हो तो न यहां तो जाने देते हैं, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन दिल्ली के बाहर मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट को कोई नहीं जानता। स्टेट में उसका कोई असर नहीं होता है। महा तो मेंबर पार्लियामेंट से लस वाले डरते हैं। पुलिस एक तरफ से खड़ी हो जाती है और आम आदमी को एक साइड में लगाते हैं। उसकी छानबीन करते हैं। इस तरह का माहौल चैकिंग के बहाने से बनाया जाता है जिस से लोग परेशान होते हैं। मंत्री जी से मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस

का रोकथाम की जाए । चौकिंग अवश्य होनी चाहिए । जो डिफाल्टर हो यदि उस का लाइसेंस ठीक नहीं है तो उसका चालान होना चाहिए । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह चालान उसकी मर्जी पर हो । वह चाहे तो छोड़ दे या चाहे तो कर दे । ऐसा सुना जाता है, ऐसा देखा जाता है कि जब चालान करना हो तो गाड़ी में कुछ न कुछ डिफैक्ट निकालने लग जाते हैं और आप के इतने नियम हैं कि कोई भी उन को पूरा नहीं कर सकता । जब चालान करना हो तो किसी न किसी बहाने से, लाइट के बहाने से या अन्य किसी बहाने से चालान कर देते हैं। नहीं करना होता है तो कुछ उस को मिल जाएगा तो मामला निपट जाता है । इसलिए इस से ज्यादा लोगों को हैरेसमेंट होती है । सही बात हो तो ऐक्सीडेंट ही न हों । सही लाइसैंस हो तो ऐक्सीडेंट भी कम होंगे । तो मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि लाइसेंस देने के लिए ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोलें । इनको या तो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट खोले या आइ०टी०आइ० में भी इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जा सकती है ताकि ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद वह अच्छी तरह से गाड़ी चला सके। इससे ऐक्सीडेंट कम होंगे । यह कहा भी है कि दिल्ली में ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोले जाएंगे, लेकिन मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कहां कहां खोले जाएंगे । ट्रेनिंग अच्छी होगी तो गाड़ियां भी अच्छी तरह चलेंगी, दुर्घटनाएं कम होंगी और किसी का कोई नुकसान भी नहीं होगा ।

महोदया, जहां दिल्ली में इस तरह की सड़कें हैं वहां पर ट्राम सर्विस कहते हैं वह काफी कामयाब हैं । लेकिन वह सर्विस चले इस से पूर्व अच्छी सड़कों का होना आवश्यक है ताकि ऐक्सीडेंट न हों । ट्रैफिक रूल्स के बारे में जहां तक मैं जानता हूं 90 प्रतिशत लोगों को जानकारी है कि दायें चलना है या बायें चलना है, या कहां चलना है । ये जो गाड़ियां हैं तेजी से चलती हैं, तेजी से भागती हैं इनकी वजह से एक्सीडेंट होते हैं । या जो शराब पीकर लोग गाड़ियां चलाते हैं । या ओवर लोडिंग करते हैं उसकी वजह से एक्सीडेंट ज्यादा होते हैं । मैं समझता हूं यदि इन सारी बातों पर गौर किया जाए तो एक तो एक्सीडेंट कम हो सकते हैं और लोगों की जो सड़क पर चलते हैं उनकी सुरक्षा हो सकती है । मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जैसा मैंने नेशनल हाईवे के बारे में कहा है और दूसरी बातें कही हैं इन बातों पर विचार करके अगर सुधार किया जायेगा तो ऐक्सीडेंट भी कम होंगे ये, जो यह मोटरयान विधेयक रखा गया है, इसका समर्थन करता हूं । आपने मुझे जो बोलने का समय दिया उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं ।

श्री मुलचन्द मीणा (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मोटरयान विधेयक जो मंत्री जी द्वारा लाया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । यह विधेयक जो लाया गया है इसके लिए आपने जो एक समिति गठित की थी, उसके जो सुझाव थे, उनको मंजूर करके यह लाया गया है । लेकिन सड़कों पर हो रही दुर्घटनाओं से ऐसा महसूस होता है, जैसे पहले एक कहावत थी पुराने जमाने में कि कोई योद्धा युद्ध के लिए जाया करता था, युद्ध के लिए कूच करता था तो कहा जाता था—जान हथेली पर लेकर चलना या सिर पर कफन बांध कर निकलना । आज यदि हम रोड पर निकलते हैं तो यही सोच कर निकलते हैं हम इस रोड से सही यात्रा करके वापस घर आयेंगे या नहीं आयेंगे । मौत का तांडव आज इस देश में रोड पर देखने को मिलता है । 9 मिनट के अंदर एक आदमी की मौत एक्सीडेंट से इस देश में होती है । वाहनों की तादाद दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है । आजादी के बाद 70 प्रतिशत वाहन की वृद्धि हुई है इस देश में । यदि हम दूसरे राष्ट्रों से इसकी तुलना करें तो हम पायेंगे कि उन राष्ट्रों से वाहनों की संख्या सिर्फ एक प्रतिशत ज्यादा है पर इस देश में दुर्घटना 6 प्रतिशत ज्यादा होती हैं। यानी हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी को 6 प्रतिशत खतरा ज्यादा है। इसकी ओर आपका ध्यान विशेष रूप से जाना चाहिए । इस देश के अंदर 1993 के वर्ष में 596 मौतें एक्सीडेंट्स से केवल एक वर्ष के अर्से में हुई हैं और 50 हजार आदमी घायल हुए हैं। यदि हम इसकी तुलना जापान, अमेरिका जैसे

देशों में करें, जब कि भारत के एक हजार वाहनों के ऊपर इसका प्रतिशत 2.5 आता है तो जापान के अंदर यह 0.11 आता है और अमेरिका के अंदर 0.22 आता है। कितना अंतर है। वहां ज्यादा वाहन होने के बावजूद एक्सीडेंट कम होते हैं। इसका मतलब कि हमारे यहां कुछ खामियां परिवहन विभाग के संचालन में हैं। उन खामियों की अगर इस संशोधन में आप जोड़ देते तो आपका जो लक्ष्य 2001 तक, ये मौतें जो हो रही हैं उनको 25 हजार पर ला देने का जो आपका सोच है तो इससे वह सोच पूरा हो सकता था। आज जगह जगह रोडों पर, चाहे वे नेशनल हाई वेज हों और रोड हों, स्पीड ब्रेकर बने हुए हैं। गांवों के अंदर तीन-तीन, चार-चार स्पीड ब्रेकर लगे हुए हैं, जिन पर वाहन भी खराब होते हैं और समय भी बरबाद होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इन स्पीड ब्रेकर्स को हटाइये। जब दुर्घटना होती और उसमें किसी आदमी की मौत हो जाती है, या कोई व्यक्ति घायल हो जाता है तो उसको नजदीक के हास्पिटल में ले जाया जाता है। लेकिन उसका इलाज करने के लिये प्राइवेट डाक्टर पहले ही मना कर देता है क्योंकि वह पुलिस केस हो जाता है और पुलिस के झंझट में वह नहीं पड़ना चाहता। इसके कारण डाक्टर उस घायल पर तब तक हाथ नहीं लगाता जब तक कि पुलिस नहीं आ जाती है। आपने इसमें चेंज किया है लेकिन प्राइवेट डाक्टरों को भी आपको इसकी इजाजत देनी चाहिये थी कि वह भी बेरोकटोक उसका इलाज कर सकते हैं। कई बार कई मौतें इस कारण हो जाती कि घायल का समय पर इलाज नहीं हो पाता ट्रकों की जांच का अधिकार आपने पुलिस को दिया लेकिन पुलिस क्या किसी काम को सही करती है। पुलिस सुबह से शाम तक इसी धुन रहती है कि चाहे कैसे भी हो, मेरे पास पैसा आये। उसका इससे ज्यादा मतलब नहीं होता कि उसमें कोई कमी है या अधिक भार भर रखा है, ड्राइवर लाइसेंस, गाड़ी का लाइसेंस है या नहीं है, उसका बीमा रिन्यू कराया है या नहीं कराया है, इसकी कोई जांच नहीं सकेगा। पुलिस अधिकारी इस बीमे की कोई जांच नहीं करते और सुबह से शाम तक इसी धुन में रहता हैं कि कैसे पैसा बनाये इसके सिवाय ट्रैफिक पुलिस का कोई काम नहीं है। इसलिये यह काम इनके अधिकार क्षेत्र से तुरंत हटा दिया जाय और इसका अधिकार परिवहन विभाग को अगर दिया जाय तो इससे ज्यादा सुरक्षा हो सकेगी। जितनी भी बड़ी बड़ी ट्रांसपोर्ट कंपनीज हैं, ट्रांसपोर्टर हैं वे अपने बही खाते में जो पुलिस को देते हैं उसको वे कहते हैं कुत्ता खर्च। अपने बही खाते में इसकी एन्ट्री करते हैं कुत्ता खर्च।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे): क्या लिखते हैं ?

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : डाग खर्च, कुत्ता खर्च। तो अगर आपको देश में परिवहन व्यवस्था को ठीक करना है तो आपको यह देखना होगा कि ये दुर्घटनायें क्यों होती हैं। इसके कई कारण हैं। ड्राइवर ट्रेंड होता है या नहीं होता, ड्राइवर जो वाहन चलाने की स्थिति में नहीं है या जिसकी रियेयरिंग नहीं हुई हो उसको चलाते रहना, सड़क ठीक नहीं होना है। सड़क की जब बात कर रहे हैं तो मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं अभी पिछले सेटरडे को जयपुर गया था। जयपुर का यहां से रास्ता चार घंटे का है और आपके नेशनल हाईवे की यह स्थिति है कि हम सात घंटे में जयपुर पहुंचे चाहे हरियाणा को ले लो या राजस्थान को ले लें। अब इसके लिए एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम जैसे कि व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं प्राइवेट पार्टियों को, प्राईवेट परिवहन संस्थाओं को सड़कों के रख-रखाव का अधिकार दे रहे हैं। चाहे आप किसी से भी व्यवस्था कराएं लेकिन आज इस देश के अन्दर सड़कें ऐसी हों जिससे दुर्घटना न हो। जहां तक ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस का प्रश्न है, कल घर से आए और आज ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस ले कर वाहन चलाने लग जाते हैं। नेशनल हाईवे पर होने वाले 50 प्रतिशत एक्सीडेंट्स का मुख्य कारण यही है कि वहां पर चलने वाले ड्राइवर नशे में चलते हैं जबकि आप के

कानून के अनुसार आपने रोक लगा रखी है। यदि शरीर के अन्दर एक प्रतिशत भी अल्कोहल का नशा पाया जाएगा तो उसका ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस रद्द किया जाएगा लेकिन आप रिकार्ड उठा कर देखें कि आज तक क्या आपने इस आधार पर एक भी ड्राईविंग लाइसेंस रद्द किया है ? एक्सीडेंट में मरने वालों के लिए आपने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है जो पहले 25000 मुआवजा राशि थी, उसको डबल कर दिया है । जो एक्सीडेंट में ज्यादा घायल हो जाते हैं या जिनका अंगभंग हो जाता है, उसके लिए आपने राशि दुगुनी की है । मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, परिवहन विभाग को मजबूत करने के लिए आपको स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को, जो वित्तीय सहायता दे रहे हैं, उनका आप सहयोग लें ताकि एक्सीडेंट की प्रवृति जो बढ़ रही है, वह एक्सीडेंट कम हो जाएं। महोदया, 1951 में देश के अन्दर तीन लाख वाहन थे और आज वह बढ़ कर के लगभग 30 करोड़ हो गये हैं । वाहनों की दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती हुई संख्या के कारण इनके धुंएं से प्रदूषण भी बढ़ रहा है । यदि आप नेशनल हाईवे पर सफेद कपड़े पहन कर चलें या किसी जीप में बैठ कर जाएं तो शाम को जब आप पहुंचेंगे तो आपके सारे कपड़े और चेहरा काले मिलेंगे । वाहनों से निकलते हुए धुएं के कारण पर्यावरण दूषित हो रहा है । जो वाहन सड़कों पर चलते हैं उनसे निकलने वाले धुएं के लिए आपके कायदे कानून बने हुए हैं लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह कायदे-कानून कहां चले गये हैं ? इनकी कोई जांच नहीं होती है। कभी कभी महसूस होता है कि कानून कायदे से अलग चल कर जो वाहन प्रदूषण फैलाते हैं उनको तुरंत रोकना चाहिये जिससे पर्यावरण सुरक्षित रह सके। महोदया, राजस्थान के अन्दर एक नेशनल हाईवे निकल रहा है अलवर, दिल्ली ग्वालियर । आपके विभाग ने इस सड़क के लिए किसी कम्पनी को ठेका दिया है और उस ठेके में कितनी गड़बड़ हुई है। जो रेट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के रोडों का 2 सौ या 3 सौ है, उस कम्पनी को रेट दिया है 3 हजार या 4 हजार का । दो सौ ढाई सौ का जो रेट होता है।

जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही देती है । सैन्टर कुछ नहीं देता है

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने दिया हैं । नेशनल हाइवे की बात कर रहा हूं ।

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : मैं उसी की बात कर रहा हूं ।

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने किया है । आपकी नालेज में ला रहा हूं कि आपके दिए हुए पैसे का मिसयूज किस तरीके से हो रहा है । आप इसकी जांच कराइए ।

श्री जगदीश टाइटलर : यह कराएंगे ।

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : गलत हो रहा है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखिए ।

श्री जगदीश टाइटलर : ठीक है ।

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : ठेका , जो टेंडर हुआ वह अलवर से हिन्डोन के बीच का टेंडर है ।

मंत्री जी जो विधेयक लाए हैं क्योंकि इनको विधेयक में जल्दी तो सुधार करना पड़ेगा इसलिए कुछ और जो सुझाव जो पब्लिक के, परिवहन संगठनों को, राज्य सरकारों के हों जिससे कि देश में बढ़ रही सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोका जा सके, इस विधेयक में रखें इसी के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद मीणाजी ।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER. Madam. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Bill to further amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

As hon. Members are aware, any change in the Motor Vehicles Act ■will have a far-reaching effect on practically every citizen of this countary, in that, either he is the, owner or a user $_0$f a vehicle. This act is to guard the interest of the road-users and

and to regulate the operation of motor vehicles and issue of driving licences and permits. With the changes in the environment and the working atmosphere in the country, a certain amount of evolution and deve-lopmet is bound to take place, That is why our Ministry has been trying to keep pace with the changes which take place with modernisation development and liberalisation of our eco-nomy, We have, thrrefore, suggested these amendments for the general good of the motor vehicle.users.

As I said initially, some olt the amendments are going to benefit the public in tha long run. We have delegated powers to the State authorities. We have simplified the procedure We have protected the interests of the consumers. We are concerned about the road-safety standards, specially in the transport of chemicals and keeping the pollution under control. The most important thing which we have done is giving adequate compen. sation to the victims of road accidents;, without going through the long procedures which were there before.

We are also enhancing the penalties for traffic offenders. There are some other things which are given in the Bill in details.

Some of the hon. Members who have participated have given suggestions. Shri John Femandes spoke about the licence for two-wheeler®. This has been done in the amend-ment.On fake licences, efforts are being made to computerise right from the district level. Of course, all these provisions are of no use if they are not put into practice. So we are taking this to the Transport Development Council as well as to the National Road Safety Organisation. We will emphasise that until and unless these measures are implemented, it is no use bringing in such Bill

For computerisation which we have already planned' right from the district level, we have asked the State Governments to cooperate in sharing information through the NIC, NIT and the TDC. Quite a number of Sates have already put up computers. We wiU emphasise that the others must also do so so that we can keep them connected to one master compater. We have also asked the States to enforec the All India Per-mits for buses, The pollution controls ara mandatory norms for the manu-facturers of cars as also of two-wheelers, especially, for vehicles which are going for export. I am sorry to tell Mr. Fernandes that we actually don t have enough cars to export. That is the kind of order we have. So, we are exporting two.wheeiers. I am also happy to say that on the New Express Way which we are planning in the country, one of the things which we wiU make sure is that no settlement is allowed to come up. Of cour. se, it has to be implemented by the States again. *(Interruptions)* Shri Jagmohanji, with his vast experience, has given a lot of good suggestions. I would like to inform him, especially in regard to the misuse of licence, that we have already asked the State Governments to create flying squads a.nd they should take strict action on this account. In the last meeting also, this was recommended by us that they must look into this. Otherwise, the whole policy, which we are planning .Tor this, would become ineffective. We ,ire also proposing to appoint a judicial auditor—the Appellate Tribunal in -the National Road Safoty organisation,—that is, we are going to take this issue up more seriously in the Transport Development Council. I am glad to say that some of the suggestions given in respect of pollution-free vehicles are worth nothing. We will take this up in the Transport Development Council and we wiU tell the Chief Ministers that they must ex. amine this and encourage this. In the Centre, we have thought of a special incentive for the manufacturers

of such vehicles. In respect Of permits which are already allowed them and the ether States would be fold that they" should be given permits without any cost fef a particular' period. They can ply these. buses which are pollution-free on any routes. They don't even have to apply to the State Govemments. I would like to infrom the hon. Members that our Ministry is already aware of the problems which have been created by the computer

number of the vehicles. We are working on a certain system where a staple numbering could be got. (fnter-rupttons)

SHRI JAGMOHAN: You can ask the State Governments to give sales tax exemption to the electric-operated buses.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This is. a good suggestion and we will take it up. Mr. Ahluwalia has given a lot of new suggestions on traffic education, rising number of vehicles and the very meagre inyestment on new roads. These *re all things which we all know and ft is true that these things are there, But, ^ have taken certain steps. Seminars on road safety-have been there. We are having seminars Traffic parks are being created. The manufacturers have been asked to include greater gafety measures in the vehicles. No doubt, we wiU be getting *jn* lot of very fast vehicles. We are working on the safety measures in that respect There were about 4,000 accidents which have gone up to 60,000. *X* would like to infrom that the vehicular population which was 3,00,051 previously, has now gone UP to 2.5 crore in 1993. Even the length of roads has gone up from five lakh kms to twenty lakh kms. The number of vehicles has gone up by 80 times and th* length of roads has only gone up> by five times. So, you can imagine

the problems that we are facing. But, wife the new liberalisation policy of the. Prime Minister, We are encouraging private partieipatinti to come and make roads in this country. I am glad to say that a lot of inter, est lias been shown by the Indian load builders as well as foreigners who are prepared to, invest, build, operate" and transfer'And I would, probably be coming with a good news in the very near future that we would be tying up certain very big projects all over the country.

We have already asked that the eye. lists should have yellow or orange colour reflectors. We have askei the Delhi Police and we will see that the other States also follow. Helmets are being made compulsory for two-whesler riders. We have also put in acme amendments because we can advise the manufacturers to bring out more "colourful cycles, if it helps.

Mr. Ramji Lai has also given some very good suggestions especially on by. pass for Hissar, Of course, we are depeding on the State Governments to privatise the ; by pass. I would also ask Bhajan Lalji to see ♦hat especially the bypass for Hissar. is privatised as quickly a possible.... (Interruptions)

मैं आपके बाइपास हिसार की बात कर रहा था —(व्यवधान)

श्री राम जी लाल : मंत्री जी, इस बारे में केस भी इकट्ठा भेजा है। आपको इससे पैसा भी मिलेगा।

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर : पैसा तो मिले, पैसा मिलते ही मैं सबसे पहले हिसार को ही लूंगा। रोड फंड से पैसा मिलते ही आपको दे दूंगा।

Anyway, it is just the same. The State Government can also do it. It is only that the funds come from us.

We are having a lot of problems iB respect of licences which have been got from other States. This is really some thing which is worrying us more So, we are asking the State Governments—because it being a St«'te subjeet, we can only,force and request the State Governments— that this should be given priority.

Now, corruption on the road, especially on the traffic side, is something which is worrying all of us. We do see with our own eyes that people are being checked and harassed on ficts[1] tious grounds. So, this Bill would bring about certain centralisation o'f the doucumenttion and other things and I hope we would be able to stop part of the corruption and one day, I hope, we will get rid of this thing, and we can do it.

Of course, checking of overloading again is with the State Govemments. We are creating training schools.

Moolchand Meenaji has also given the figures. I would like to inform Meenaji that in India we have 13.1 accidents per thousand vehicles. lam just making a comparison with Japan Japan has 12.1 accidents per thousand and this does not make us very happy but I am saying; it is a worldwide phenomenon, but in our country it as more because of so many things which the hon. Members have pointed out. Wrong licences have been given. People are not medically flt to be given licences. They are getting licences on fake certificates from other States. It is for the States to see that this malpractice does not take place.

About speed.brakers, I would like to inform the hon. Members that neither are the State Governments nor is the Central Government encouraging or spending money 'for putting up speed-breakers. The villages and the municipalities themselves are doing it. We have tried our level best arri in some places we have physically removed them but overnight they come up. It is for the knowledge of the public, for the safety of the public. This is an-awareness which must be created among the public by the State Governments and whatever elese can be done.

I am very happy that most of the Members have supported this BUI. I think, that is all. I have answered all the questions. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MESS SAROJ KHAPARDE): I hope, all th« hon. Members are satisfied with the reply given by the Minister. I shall now put the motion moved by the Minister to vote. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill, further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 *to 64 were added to the Bill,*

Clause 1, *the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to th& Bill,*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, toil pjassed."

The question was Put and the motion *wag adopted.*

THE AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA BILL (1994)

I

THE VICRCHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Now I would like to have up the Airports Authority of India BiH, 1994.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM: (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam, *t* beg to move •

J

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of the Airports Authority of India and for the transfer and vesting of the undertrkings of the International Airports Authority of India and the National Airports Authority to and in the Airports Authority of India *so*

constituted for the better ad-mi-iisieration and cohesive mana agement of airports and civil enclaves whereat air transport serviees are operated of are inteu-dea io be operated and of all aeronautical communication sta-*tiong,* and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto as passed by Lok Sahha) be taken "into consideration.

Madam, the major problem at airports % multiplicity of organisations. Iseaving aside agencies like Customs and immigration, which necessarily have to remain at the international airports, within Civil Aviation itself two separate authorities, namely _ the Nationad Airports Authority and the International Airports Authority of India, function in watertight compartments under two separate Acts of Parliament, thereby aggravating avoidable problems of coordination.

Inatermctiaiial airports are mana ged by the International Airports Authority of India_ but the vital function of air traffic control and asronautScal communications is managed try the National Airports Authority. This dual control creates extreme problems of divided responsibility which have a very adverse impact on the quality of services provded at "the airports.

It is proposed to merge the National Airports Authority and the In ternatioual Airports Authority *ot* Indie for better coordination in the ogsra&anal matters, enhancement ci air safety, better maintenance of the infrastructure and also better mobilisation and utilisation of resources for integrated development of air-portf.

The merger would provide for closer integration, better administration and cohesive management! of airports aeronautical communication and air'transport management services. The expertise developed in various fields in the two organisations can be pooled for improved efficiency.

With th* proposed unification, it will be possible *o avoid overlapping, t:> pool the human resource of broth the organisations for better deploy» meat and to secure more efficient utilisation of manpower.

The investments E|lann>e4 by the National Airports Authority and the International Airports Authority of India in the Eighth Plan period put together, is of the order of Rs. 1,566 crores. The (proposed out lay of the Ninth Plan is going to be much higher. Only a unified authority, wih a determined and a well-coordinEted approach could measure up to the task of mobilising the requisite resources by a suitable blend of revenueradsing and borrowing.

The human problems associated with the personnel have been well appreciated. With a flexible approach and a better understanding, there problems could be solved with the involvement of the unions and proper coordination, so that the transition is smooth.

Madam, I would now like to seek the support of the hon. Members to pass the Bill to bring the international and the domestic airports under a single authority.

The question wis *proposed.*

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa): Madam, thank you ffor calling me first for the second time.

I rise to support the Airports Authority of India Bill, 1994. Madam, the purpose of this Bill_ as mentioned by the hem. Minister, is to merge the existing Authorities. Prior to 1972, we did not have these authori ties. The function of these Authorities was carried on by the Director-General of Civil Aviation. At that time, the Government of India thought that our airports should be modernised specially the international airports on a par with the

airports of foreign countries, deve loped countries. The International Airports Authodity of India came into being in 1872, Since then we have been seeing the development at the four international airports in India, i.e; Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. We compliment this Authorty because not only they have developed the airports in India, but they have also taken up jobs abroad, overseas and they have also built • airports in India and abroad. "the National Airports Authority managed other airports which were not international air ports. In India we have 88 airports. Out of these 88 airports, 28 are unde-.- the- Defence Forces, Most of the smaller airports are not functioning As' a result, they don't have any revenue. The National Airpor;s Authority of India went bankrupt in many cases They borrowed money from the" International Air ports Authority of India and that created friction between these two Authorities. Therefore. I feel that it. is a very wise step which has been is ken by the Government to scrap these two Authorities and to have a new Authority, i.e. the Airport Authority of India. I feel that this Bill will he widely welcomed not only by the Members of Parliament but also by the other sectors lkie trading sector. Then, Madam, we don't have any monopoly on airports. Earli er we had only one carrier, ie, the Indian Airlines, At tha; time, it was okay for two Authorities to manage one airline. But with the liberalised policy, with the "Open-Sky" policy, we have seen that 15 Air Taxi Operators have come into operation. I think having two - Authorities would certainly create confusion. There would not be any central authority to control and command. The hon. Minister has rightly come forward with this Bill to see that these Authorities are merged- and a new authority is formed so that the duplicity of work is done away with. Madam. we have seen often that whenever there was any emergency or any accident, there wag a total chaus at the airports because they did not know from whom to take orders. I would like to give an example about the accident to Boeing-737 at the Ahmedabad Airport. This accident occurred just ou.aide the Airport. Some more lives could have been saved had thers been no red-taptem. When the Firs-Brigade was - called, they could not cross a part of the Airport whieh \;*us* under the control of toe Nstiontl Airport Authority. As a result many people had to lose .heir lives. I feel it *is* a right step on ;he part °f the Government to firm one Authority in the country, Madam, 28 airports are under the 2cntnl of the Defence. In these ail-ports we have only Civil Enclaves, For example tho Goa Airport, It is unler the Navy. When these a£r-pons are under the control of the Navy, they have the full say. Even the National Aurports Authority has no right to collect revenue, As a result, these Authorities become very poor and they cannot manage their own day-to-day aflairs. Madam, defence airports also have to follow certain international norms in this country. But, we see that most of these airports are used .toy international flights. For example in th* airport of Goa, we have many inter-r--)trional flights because We have a fc-??n of chartered flights coming from all over the world, Goa being an international destination. What we see is that the defence authority is an authority unto itself and. very often, they violate the international civil aviation norms. I a"i referring to the two roads across the runways which are used toy the naval authority, This is not permitted is per the civil aviation norms. The hon. Minister was kind, enough to mention the. other day in relation to mv auestion tita* a new gate which

, ., P-opojeci io be constructed at the Lasaim Airport in Gog would check *.in.* i'an,vay cro^a-ngs. i do not know with we snoula not go in for t^nneis. m lureign countries we can see • un.ieis and roads running beneath ■*hi* runways. Here, we are only .alking about the question of security. *do* not know why India should :onder from the phobia of security, ■ii Amsterdam you have airport under th$_e$ runway; you go to neathrow you have an airport under the runway: you go to Bangkok; yoff go to japan: you go to any country. so, I do not know why we should not spend a little more money and .have proper safety precautions, where the roads are not permitted to cross the runways, I hope the hon. Minister wiU co-ordinate with the defence Ministry and lemove these anomalies in our airports Madam, we have the most beautiful airports. But, there is Oo sincerity and honesy o$_n$ the part of the people who run these airports. To give an example, the airports are not properly maintained. In my State, we know we have shortage of water <*at* the airport. This is shortage of water because the potable water supplied by the Government is diverted Io the construction works at the airport and they open fire hydrants to meet the amenities at th" of toilets at the airport. The main-airport. So, measures should be taken to see to it that the contractor gets his own water, say, in tankers, rather than use the potable water. The second thing is the maintenance senance work is rented out by the National Airports Authority to a contractor for Rs. 18.000. It is mentioned in the contract that this contractor should use detergents soaps, camphor balls, phenol or whatever is required in the maintenance of such places. But, in connivance with the Airportg Authority, no proper maintenance is done at the airport; no soaps ar$_e$ used nor is phenol nor are camphor balls used in the urinals. I am told that cut of Rs. 18,000, this per son can save about Rs. 10,000 on these small accessories. Moreover, there is no check because the Airports Authodity people are sitting at far off pittces iiket Bombay or Delhi. *i* had suggested to the hon. Minister ^iat he should have an advisory ■committee, *a$_r$* rather an inspection comiru.tte should be appointed and ii. prominent people of that area, snouia go and inspect these facilities cuic. aav»vj the Minister or the Gov--:£',iiTi=i., . i that. Now, they feel that *thay* aric out ot any control from Delhi Bombay. Madam, whenever MeMoers of Parliament make *same* .iingestions either in Parliament or the Consultative Committee, it is :,ken as a political interference.... i .r.ien'uptions) Mr. Minister, I was mentioning (that the toilets at the air. ports are much worse than those pt -he railway stations. The police and the security people do not use the common toilet facility but they come to the reserve lounge which is used oy VIPs. So that is the state of aff-airs there _ I had given a suggestion last time that an inspection cormit-tee should be 'constituted at each airport, The people who use these airport facilities, namely, the traders, the hoteliers, public men like MPs and MLAs, are ready to work for you free of cost. There should be some checks and balances on such dishonest practices. At least, they will have the fear. When we return from a foreign country to India, it is very shameful to see the trollies that are supplied at the international airports. Most of them don't work. Some trollies will not have wheels, These are worse than our ETC buses. These trollies don't move in one dir-ection. If the Airports Authority cannot effectively manage these minimum facilities, I think some private people can be engaged. Like in foreign countries, it can be managed. Some companies like Sony and others may sponsor provision df these facilities. 1 suggest this to the hon. Minister and request him to see that these minimum facilities are provided. With these few suggestions, 1 feel that the hon. Minister has rightly moved this Bill. This is a most progressive Bill,

With this Bill, there will be more safety and security at the airports.

Thank you very much.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity, As a preamble, I would like to inform the Minister that there was a discussion in the morning on a DGCA circular. I think he might have known about it. Because the is here, I think I can take up this matter with him and brief ■ him Oil. the issue. The issue waa initiated in the morning, by Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan. Mr. Naraya. a<my Iso spoke on this. I also associated myself with them also. The matter was published in *The Times* of *India* in today's' issue wherein it was mentioned that the DGCA had issued a circular stating that all communications to be sent to the DGCA should be sent in Hindi on Tuesdays[1]. Members have objected to this circular and asked why should be on Tuesdays.

Madam, it is not a question of Tuesday or some other day. The question i_s why it should be insisted that all communications on Tuesdays should be in Hindi. If we follow this on Tuesday tomorrow the DGCA may say that communications should be in Hindi only on Wednesday, Thursdays, etc Why do you selected a particular day? Whatever may be the reason, you cannot say that communications have to be made in Hindi only. It has also been said by air taxis the communication should be in Hindi' only. It was also mentioned in the morning. English being an associate laguage, this type of a thing cannot be done. This is the matter that was raised in the morning[1] today. It was said that it wag not an authentic one. The hon. Deputy Chairman said that it might not be authentic. Shri Jagesh Desai also said that this was not authentic information and so he asked how we could say that this was true and quarrel in the House. He also said that I could not talk about a circular which I did not know 'fo be correct. The only point that I can make is that this has been published in a newspaper. Mr. Jogi and Mr. Ahluwalia said that they had tha matter verified and found that the circular was not true. If the choular was not issued, we are very happy that such a circular was not issued. When such a circular was not issued and a news paper published the matter, I think the Minister should take up this matter appropirately and he should find out from the newspaper and ensure that such false information is not published in the newspapers.

In the morning, in addition to this point, I also raised an isue regarding[1] announcements made fit the airports and during the flights. Announce^ ments at the airports and abroad the aircraft are made in Hindi and English. I want to say this because we are talking about the Airports Autho. rity of India. I want to know why announcements should toe made only in Hindi and English. Announcements can be made in the regional languages, also. As a matter of fact, When the aircraft of the Malaysian Airlines or Air Sri Lanka land at Madras, they announce at the airport and aboard the aircraft in the regional language and in English and Hindi. Is is because most of the people who are travelling by those planes are Tamilians going either to Sri Lanka or to Malaysia.

Now-a-days, in Tamil Nadu also, everybody doesn't know Hindi. Everybody doesn't know English too. Many busiessmen who have come up in the recent years have a lot of money but they do not know either of these two languages. And, the people who know bolth. these languages well, do not h,ave the money to travel. That also is a problem. Education and wealth do not *go* together. In Tamil Nadu we say tha* *Stems*. wati and Lakahml do not live together But in Bombay they always worship goddess Mahalakshmi— there is a beautiful Mahalakshmi Temple (there — and so they get a lot ef

wealth. 1 think this is why, as 1 told th)B House the other day, on the Napeaa Sea Road a flat was being sold fer Rs. 320 lakhs! We can't even Think of three and a half lakh rupees Wow, how do these people afford it? Somebody told me that it is because they worship Mahalakshmxi. In Tamil Nadu *we* worship Palani Andavar Muruga, who is a pauper and beggar, He went away quarrelling with his father. $A_{s\ a}$ person he does't have anything. He stays there on a hill in Tail Nadu and people worship him That is why people in Tamil Nadu are said to he poor and not wealthy. This is the difference, So, sometimes it so happens that the people who know the languages well do not have the money to travel. That is what I am saying.

So, I would request the hon. Minis, ter to see to it that at least at the Madras Airport the Tamil language should be used. I Mentioned in the morning also about the use of Tamil language at the Madaras Airport and in the flights too. But, in addition to that, I would also request that South Indian Food should also be provided on the flights.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharash tra) . Sir, we are getting thiS every. .

SHRI a. SWAMINATHAN: Wis and Doess are given in Jagesh Desai's area and it Is »ot served in the southern sector. Perhaps he may be eat *g it in the Bombay sector,

Sir, I have been travelling from Madras many times, but I have never toeea served either *Idlis* or *Dasa.* This is an attitude of partiality on the part of the hon. Minister. The South Indian food is served, only In Maharashtra and Gujarat! ...(Interruptions).

Sir, I have to travel and find out... *(lnterruptions)* ... Shri V. Narayan my wiH vouch for roe. Today morning only he said "my State" about Tamil

Bil.

.Nadu. He comes from Pondicherry But now he is mentioning Tamil Nad; also as his State. It fe better if he con fines nimsejf to one State because Seshan is there Jind he doesn't like people shifting States.

So, I would request the hon. Minis. ter that food should also toe served according to the number of regional people travelling in a flight. We are fed up with taking Wis Pulao and Kurma BH the time while travelling from Madras or from Delhi.

So, these are all the points that I wanted to make. Si*ee the hon. Minister ie sitting here, I thought I wiU put forward all those points because some of the point he might not have heard to the morning.

Madam, there is another point and, that is that they are trying to merge both the International Airport Authority of India and the National Air. port Authority. The reasons for doing tins is attainment *trt* better efficiency. My feeling is that the reason is better economic control also. Maybe the underlying reason for this merger has been this very fact. It has also been said that the International Airport Authority of India is making profits. This is wellknown. Perhaps, they have been making a profit ot some crores.

Then, the National Airport Authority has also been making profits for the last two years.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Since when are they making profits?

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: For the last two years, they have made a profit. So, they want there two Authortthss to he merged because both of them are profit-making, But, the proflt that Use National Airport Auth. ority is mating 4s non even l|4th or 15th of the profit that the rateriia-"Soroa Airport Authority is making. That is *Whty all these difl?»tes are ^eteg created *y those people, Those people are very rieh peep*

though they only have tive airports, they are making a lot of muney National Airport Authority has to man ii5 airports. Some of the airports are not very eocnomical. When witnesses came. Memoranda came, it was disputed, by the International Airports Authority and that they do not want \o merge their airports and thai; the advantages they got otherwise would be lost. That was the argument that w,,s given$_t$ But, the point is that I Scully concur and support the action taken by the hon. Minister in merging bo iii these authorities and calling it .is the Airports Authority of India. *1* accept it. But the only point I .want to make is that that authority is making $_a$ profit, this authority is not profitable, maybe, this National Air-iVu-i authority may not continue to take $_a$ profit. By merely merging it, the- accountability of the National Air. ports Authority should not ae lost, Lecause you are suddenly giving them money that so far belonged to the International Airports Authority and ultimately if you start merging it, either the accountability or the cost-eohsciougnees of his authority should not be lost. That is what I want to state.

And then like companies, when you have division, perhaps I don't know how you are going to maintain the accounts of these two authorities bait, when you decide on their accounts 1 would also request you to see to it that the divisional accounts are properly maintained If you merge both, we may not know which is profitable, which is not. In Thanjavur there i6 no airport_ Tomorrow, I will come and say as a Member of Parliament why not start an airport, a very good airport, at Thanjavur? Or, I will come and ask, why can't you upgrade my Trichy airport where I have been frequently going? It hapened in the case of Vayudoot where everybody with some authority or some importance wanted Vayudoot to fly to his :plaee mostly because he wanted to go there. and there was a Vayudoot Airport started. I was claiming for a Vaydoot for myself Later on when Vsydoot went from: Madras to Thanjavur, what actually happened was there were only, tin ee of us tra velling most of the time, I would go because I need not pay for the Vayu doot; and Moapnarji used to travel because he can pay arms?-! .v ie;her he was going on party account or persona"! account, don't know. He need not go on party account as he himself is vevy wealthy. There was another gentleman at Thanjavur. Only the three o'f us were going and coming. But we had been clamouring tor renovation of an airport at Thanjavur which was already there_ We would have liked it to continue. But the point is when you go on accepting this kind of propositions from people who want airports, then ultimately, the National Airports Authority, if it is unified, will lose much of its money. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that divisional accounts are maintained so that some accountability, some cost saving will be there and people will not uneces-sarily pressurise the Government to start airports, upgrade airports and all that.

Sir another point which I would like to bring to your notice is the long delay in bringing forth this very important Airports Authority of India Bill. This should have come here at least about 2-3 years ago. I understand, it was. approved by the Cabinet on 29th July, 1992 and later on the process had been so tedious and it has been waiting all through. It went to the Standing Committee for a report and than it went for a memorandum and all that Ultimately, it ha$_s$ taken 2—3 years. Impo-^{w}.ant Bills like this affecting tourism, affecting revenue should not be delayed. The number of people who have started travelling has also gone into millions. So, I only say that the Bill need not h"^{1}- been made to.so long.

Sir, another important thing that I Wouid like to say is that the expenditure that you are envisaging for the Airports authority is so enormous. In the 8th Plan Period, you are thinking of spending about Rs, 1,556 crores and in the 9th Plan are you thinking of spending Rs. 3010 crores. My point is from where you are going to get all the money to improve all these airports in the 8th and 9th Plan periods. Money is not easily forthcoming. Even otherwise, money is very difficult to get; especially with our Finance Minister Manrnohanji being there, he is very tightfistead, we all know—he will not very easily give this kind of money to you, So, I say that public funding i& very, very important for upgrading these airports. We cannot depend only r pen the Government and then Five Year Plan amounts,

Unless they aRe very productive and very profitable, we may not toe able to go through the whole process bacause ultimately, it may become very difficult. I, therefore, request the hon Minister to examine the possibility of getting public 'funding for these airports. It is[1] not a stray sug. gestion. In Cochin and Calicut> people have already come forward,. There the people have collected money and they are willing with the NRI funds, to upgrade the airports, This kind of experiment can also be tried tn" areas where NRIs and others are willing to subscribe. Another ,, thing also I wish to say. Why cannot this Airports Authority also be come a public limited company with about 51 per cent shares in the hands of the Government so that shares can also be gold outside without losing control of the whole structure? That is one suggestion 'I w ant to make. Tomorrow, if you say that you do not want even this 49 per cent shares from outside then there is another provision under the latest Companies Act w"hich is going to come under which people can invest in shares without voting rights. You may feel that you need the whole Airports authority funds in your hands and you do not want to give voting shares la considers. I would al£° request you to examine whether you can think *cti* public shares without voting lights because most of the people on publie companies are still interested in preferential shares. Somebody may be very happy to have shares without rating rights also, For those people, voting is not very important. They say, "we need a good investment". ii thatt is going to be a good invest, ment, then, you can get. a good .auoont of interest. I feel that the liubiie will come forward to a very marge extent, especially the people who are going by nights, in. planes, because you can select the people. You Know./ the people who are fre-i..anting flights. It is only company ciiicials who are going and you can approach since your people are also goina Most probably, you may get i lot of funds in this manner, You can think of NRIs help in upgrading Airports. You can also think ot get-tii.jj public funds for this. One more "ling is regarding the facilities in the Ai ports. We are very very unhappy regarding the facilities in the Airports, especially the Internaitonal Airport like the Madras International Airport. You go there, One thing that anybody will understand mime. diately is that no phone call will be replied.to properly. I have to go today, about that I have told Madam that I want to go, If I phone up, no 1 ho.ie will be responded to properly. Now you see, Phone Nds. 142 and 143 are invariably not answered. Sometimes, 143 is working, In Delhi there are 142-143 and 140. I will come to 140 later. In these 142 and 143, most probably one phone is working, In Madras and also at other places, you cannot reach the Airport. You wiH not know till the last minute whether the flight is *on* time or whether the flight is late. I ask the Minister one thing.. Suppose you go one day, you phone tip yourself Do not ask your

FA to phone up, You do not under. stand the difficulty. If you phone up, ... *(Interruptions) ....*

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar): Indian Airlines people may know who is going.. *(Intemiptions),..*

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: In those days, you *know* Tamilian Kings used to go to unknown places and but ... *(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Swami-nathanji you have to catch the flight. Please try to be brief.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Very difficult, Madam. I do not know if my flight is late, But the problem is that I cannot verify. I request the Minister to see to jt that atleast the phone system is all right. There is 140. It is manual exchange. In the manual exchange you will never get. Whenever you go, you find out one number which you can phone up and gat the numbers. Then the (facilities are very poor. Toilets are very poor, cleaning is so bad and these things you have to see because you are going to get a. lot of foreigners from abroad and especially the Japanese people, as I have seen, are very sensitive people. You can understand the Americans, you can understand any kind of people not Japanese. They have become so wealthy that they want everything to be in per-faction. They want to compare India with Japan, that is another, difficulty that we are going to face after liberalisation. I would request the Minister to see to it that this report is being done in a proper way. Madam, I do not have time. In telegraphic English, all these matters I want to tell him. I want to mention one more matter regarding domestic airports. It has monopoly shops. Tn Delhi you have got all the monopoly shops. You cannot purchase even a chocolgate from these monopoly shops. For the chocolates which we used to get for five rupees or six rupees, they now charge fifteen or sixteen rupees When. I wanted to purchase ft chocolate for my grand-daughter, they tharged sixteen rupees. I always go without purchasing at the airports, You should have some sort of arrangement and see that there is competition among the shops at the airports. 1 hope that you will *be* able to do that.

The second thing i_B regarding safety. Our flights have to be very vigilantly safeguarded There should Iv; safety not only at the airports but there should be safety outside the airports, You have got a lot of bro-hers outside the airports in Delhi, Madras, Bombay etc. where we find 'hat whenever some foreigners come. they run to them like flifles and try ^o wean them away. We find unauthorised taxis and unauthorised cars. These people have sometimes been committing thefts a <d sometimes people are also killed. You may say that it has nothing to do with the airports. The credibility of the airports depends on the fact that the passengers have to reach their Destination safely. Previously there used to be some airport buses. Now they have been discontinued, Many may not mind if these Airport people sometimes charge a foreigner Ave huriflred rupees more. You can charge but then you can provide aim transport. Sine* the Pmsence Minister ha? allowed 5 kilos of gold, people are %rw*ging in gold 'When they go to the customs, they we -followed. In Bombay somebody was followed and then that man was kilted. I wish to suggest to the T*o^{J}Me Finance Minister, you get his 'gold in Airport customs and gave him a receipt a»d later on he can get the solid *m* India from the State Bank Of India 'Why should he carry gold outside Airport?

I -would wind up by congratulating the Hon'ble Minister for the effective way he has bean managing th© afteirs

of national airports and also the airlines. I also wish him success in spite of inadequacies and difficulties. People in his Ministry are .also happy because he is maintaining a harmonious relationship with them. Passengers are also happy. I would now only request him that his Chairman of Airport Authority of India should be there for a longer time. He should keep the Chairman for at least five years so that accountability is there. I wish that the term of the Chairman, should be for five years, I also wish the Minister to continue in this Ministry for a Ianger time.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka) : Madam, whenever there are shortcomings in any of the Ministry, it is said that a Bill is being brought either to reform or to make some changes. A Bill alone wiU not solve the problem. As the Minister was sayiag in his speech, a Bill 19 being brought here to improve the quality of service. Well, Madam, as I said, a Bill will not alone solve the problem. The basic need is transformation of the attitude of the Indian Airlines sts$E especially at the service counters, either at the ground level or in the flight. Though the {private operators have come in, still the *sarkarh* mentality of the staff has not changed, Well, the MPs or the MLAs or the politicitos get due respect. There is no doubt. But the common customer is yet to feel that he is served all right. Bui, in the case of private operators, the politicians do not get any respect whereas the common public has got some res pect shown by the private operators.

Madam, I would like to compliment th? hon. Minister who has recently come to Bangalore to lay the foundation-stone for the expansion of the Bangalore airport. The Bangalore airport is not of the National Airports Authoity of India, it is of the Defence. Bangalore, in spite of its being one of the fastest growing[1] cities in South-East Asia, with a population of more than 50 lakhs, does not have its own airport. It is an insult to the people of Karnataka, it is an insult to the Kannadiagas that they do not have their own airport to feel proud of. Th* Minister is very popular in Bangalore and Karnataka. The people of Karnataka feel that the Minister had a turning point in his political career from Bangalore. They expect some thing more from him for Bangalore and Karnataka. Bangalore is known for is beauty, for its climate, for ita greenery. It is very well known as a[n] air conditioned city as a garden city. Yet, the city lias no airport of its own. So, I really compliment the Minister for laying the foundation-stone for the expansion of the airport. But mere expansion will not do. Something more has to be done lor an airport at Bangalore city. The present airport which is existing in Bangalore is an eyesore to the goodwill and the credibility of the city. IT, ie one of the ugliest spots in the city. During the monsoon, we can have a nice shower in the airport, fairing, the summer, it is horrible to stay. If you say that it is one of the best model? of the National Airports Authority of India then you can imagine how well *the* airports are maintained. We have the worst possible toilets there, I will start with the toilets because Mr John Fernandes was saying that the Railway toilets are better. Maybe, it is because the Railway Minister is from Bangalore. And we have one of the best toilets in our railway station It is the worst in the airport, rather t may say that it is without mainten-ce. Madam, as I said, one may call it a mode] airport. Recently, on one fine day. the passengers were shocked to st? that the runway lights were off There was panic in the airport srri among the passengers. Hardly the conveyor belts moved round for the luggage. And this is the situation in the existing airport Something drastic has to be done to improve

the services in the Bangalore airport which is the second largest in generation of revenue, after Bombay, and the third largest, if T am correct, in generation of air traffic.

.Madam, recently we have read that a number df private air taxis have started operations. Many of the air taxi$_s$ operate between trunk lines because they are . profit-earning. A majority of them, except one airline, are running full. But still the facilities for. the passengers have not improved. Apart from the expansion as I said, the existing airports wiU not solve the problems or yield the desired results in terms of the standards expected of an international terminal. The present airport is owned by the HAL and is unable to cope up with the increasing demand for operational flights It would, therefore, be prudent to go in ffor a totally new facility, developed away from the Pit-" area and provide this facility with r^ads and access to all places so is to ensure a free flow of traffic. Onlv a totally new facility can free the airport from the restrictions im posed by the r>efemce people as in the case o<r the preeent facility

Another problem which is hindering the development of Karnataka, especially in relation 'to airport fad. lities in Karnataka is that many places, apart from Bangalore, like Mangalore, Hubli, Mysore, Belgaum, Kolar, etc. are still to have airports. It is very important in Mangalore and Hubli where huge projects worth about Rs. 3,000 crore; are coming up. But "till we don't have proper air-ports. In regard to Mangalore, the airport is cm an elevated place, o:i a hillock. Sometimes, flights had ?■_ narrow escape from disaster. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to give us an alternative airport near Mangalore,' The airports at Belgaum and Hubli need upgradation because these are famous tourist spots and also business centres. They are very beautiful and are better places than Bangalore. They should b$_e$ given due priority in the next Plan. The immediate need of these airports is the expansion of the air strips at these airports. I think the Minister will give importance to this matter. Another factor that calls for immediate attention i$_s$ that Karnataka has many-air strips other tha$_n$ these three- air strips with necessary . infrastructural facilities which are not put to use. Many of these places are historically important places, like Mysore and Bellary. If the Civil Aviation Ministry takes up re-construetioh and upgradation of these air strips, it will give a boost to tourism promotion and tourism development.

Another important point which I forgot te mention *ie* that Bangalore 13 one of the transit points for many of the southern States. The least expected upgradation 'facility is the expansion of the lounge and retiring rooms. Tn the Bangalore airport, a major airport in India, we don't have proper retiring rooms. I request the hon. Minister to consider this matter and take up construction of come retiring rooms at the Bangalore airport,

With these few suggestions, I support this Bill. I am sure this Bill wall bring about drastic changes in tha airport services.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS^ SAROJ KHAPARDE): I would now like io know the sense of the House $_r$ Lacause there is a demand from some *c".* the hon. Members that we should continue the discussion on Tuesday. I would like to know the sense of House because many Mtembeis would like to participate in the debate on •this Bill

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: It is good that you have decided to continue the discussion on Tuesday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): There are six speakers and many more would like *to* speak on Shis.

SYED SIBTEY RAZI (Uttar Pradesh:): Madam, v/e vail sit up io 6.00 p m. and we will adjourn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): All right. The discussion on this wiU continue on Tuesday. Now the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourn at forty minutes past five of the deck till eleven *ot* the clock on Friday (the 12th August, 1994.